The Weekly Post.

Single Copy, One Year, $2.00. | PITTSBURGH SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1878. | In Clubs of Five or Over $1 50

[Written for The Pittsburgh Post.]

CONSOLATION.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

From Heaven, the Blessed Mother, mild,
Looked earthward, for a soul made moan,
At parting from a well loved child,
A parting, sad as death alone;
And pity toached her gentle heart
(She ever gives to such her grace,)
For knew she not the bitter part,
Of seeing the Lord's dying face.

So softly on this earth child came,
A sleep, and through it ran a dream;
He sat before the firelight's flame
And saw adown time's solemn stream,
The golden years go slipping on:
His children took their parts in life,
And some won fame, and out upon
Sin's battle field, some conquered strife,

And one sailed far away, and some
Were happy wives, and mothers blessed,
But in his home one voice was dumb,
The saintly voice, whose songs brought rest;
But always at the angel's hour
When th' Angelus rang from convent dome
There fell a weird and holy power
Upon that father's heart at home.

He knew before her lowly shrine,
One heart sent up a prayer to Heaven,
That to his lot, from depths divine,
A grace should evermore be given.
He knew the other ones might stray
An t hands give up their weary cross,
And fore the light of God's sweet day
Through grief at some great loss.

But this one child would never know
One half the pain the others knew,
That Heavenward her prayers would go
On incense from an altar, true;
And so he blessed the Lord for this
And woke to life with grace from Heaven
To give his child the parting kiss
Ere she to her new life was given.

And though his lips might quivering groan
When some one sang the songs she sang,
Within his soul new peace was known.
For always when the convent rang
The Angelus, he knew she sent
A homeward prayer, o'er her loved own,
And so was oftentimes content,
For her great good, he was alone.

ON A COLORADO CATTLE RANCH.

[N. Y. Sun.]

My first visit to a Colorado stock ranch brought me in contact with a dozen booted spurred, and bronzed men, who wore flannel shirts, wide hats, and no collar. They were riding over the country, showing a rich Englishman "the cows." My host had one of the finest ranch houses in Colorado, and they had brought the gentleman down from Rabbit Ear Ranch to call. My first knowledge of the approach was a whirr, a sweep of horsemen brushing the window frame, although the hoofs made no noise on the soft turf, and then a loud whoop at the door. To one but recently from the land of gates and door bells, this salute was singular. The visitors did not dismount, but dropped their reins, leaned from the saddles, and talked to the host, who had at the whoop made for the porch, the while their wild-eyed ponies stood, with heads thrust into the roofed gallery. The broken sentences that fell on my ear contained mysterious syllables—cow horses, cow boys, cow punchers, mavericks, carry yards, round ups, cutting out, range, trail, outfit. The visit lasted an hour or more, refreshments and cigars being indulged in, "on the wing," so to speak; then with abrupt good day, the cavalcade rode pell-mell away, across the breadth of wild flowers and brown grass that spread on every hand far as the eye could reach.

There was no fence about the house; its piazza faced the mountains seventy miles away; the prairie blossoms leaned against the boards, as though the dwelling were a big thistle grown up in their midst: the sod had not been disturbed; there were no trees, no rose bushes, no grading—none of the litter and rubbish of a new house at home. Neat and complete as a paste-board box, it stood alone in the vast prairies thirty miles from any other dwelling. The big herds of the owners were nowhere to be seen. They with the horses and mules were out in care of the cow boys on the range. Afar out on the prairie the tinkling bell of the leader, the weird songs and shouts of the herders, now here, now there, as they headed off some refractory animal with wide detour and whizzing folds of the lariat, was one of the most peculiarly Western and fascinating of the many strange experiences on the ranch.

In Colorado there is a class of highly educated men engaged in the cattle trade. The men are sunburned and wear flannel shirts while on the ranch, but none need mistake them for common or ignorant persons. They are, in very many cases, gentlemen of culture and standing. In the circle of ranchmen whose acquaintance I have formed during my stay, there are several men of large wealth and scholarly attainments, who, traveling in the West for health, became interested in the cattle business, enchanted by the wild, open air life, and have invested in stock, roughed it, and enjoy the climate, the freedom, and the excitement, as well as the money it brings. One gentleman—mine host—was in the navy—but likes the billowy prairies better than the deep blue sea. A neighbor is one of the finest special geologists in America. Traveling in pursuit of his profession, he saw there was money in cattle, and so left his æsthetic Boston home for a tent on the plains. Another scientist, whose name is known on two continents, has, during the past year, gone heavily into the business. Two Harvard graduates are on ranches adjoining. Two young men, educated in Germany, herd their own flocks, and live temporarily in a dugout. At the ranch where I was entertained I saw three youths, brown and bashful, come every evening home with the horses, and ride away in the early dawn, at break-neck pace, after the snorting herd. They looked like any farm boys; yet in the evening, when work was over, and they sat on the steps with the family, their talk was wonderfully bright and interesting. Two of them had traveled in Europe. One was the son of ex-Senator Conness of California; one was Mr. Pope Yeatman, nephew of General Pope, U. S. A.; the third was the son of Fred Law Olmstead of New York. They are as well read boys as one can find anywhere. In delicate health from city life and study, they came out here to "rough it," are stout and well, busy from morning until night, riding all day over the blossoms and the fresh grass, and, learning the cattle business from the beginning, will, no doubt, in a few years own ranches and herds of their own.

The man wishing to engage in stock business here buys so many head from a Texas herd, from men just in on the trail—that is, who have just driven a herd up from Texas. So many yearlings, either male or female or steers, so many two, three years old, or beeves, cows, yearlings, or two years old, are called "stock cattle;" three years old are "separate stock cattle;" over three years old, are "stock beeves." The yearlings this year average $9 apiece: for two years old and cows, $13; for three-year-old steers, $15; for beeves, $20 The stock man selects his range, builds his corral and shanties by contract, takes his cattle there, brands them, turns them loose, pays his herders $30 to $40 per month, foreman $70 to $100. Prices are higher further north in the Indian country, but around here this is the average.

The ranches are Government land. Anybody can graze their herds thereon, but by common custom the man who has long had range in a certain place is not driven away by new comers. A man can, if he chooses, preempt 160 acres near a stream, build his house there, and allow his herds to range around for forty or fifty miles. The general pasture land of this region is an immense triangle, bounded by the mountains, the North and South Platte, and the Arkansas. Very few cattle ever get over the mountains or across the rivers, therefore practically this range is enclosed by these natural boundaries.

The customs concerning the range vary in different localities. On the Arkansas a man owns a certain number of miles of river front: back of that he claims his range. Here the custom is different. The country on the South Platte is older, well settled, and every man's range is as well known as if it had a high wall about it.

In the winter the cattle graze on land where the lack of water prevented their pasture in summer. In winter the snow quenches their thirst, and under the snow the nutritious grass serves them as their only food. They are never sheltered, or watched, or herded during the winter. Left to take care of themselves, they wander off, are driven by storms far from home, and by spring scattered over the whole triangle enclosed by rivers and mountains. Every man's herds are mixed up together. Then comes the grand round up.

In Colorado the time and places of the round ups are established by law, or rather determined by County Commissioners, who publish in the spring the places for the round ups for every day during the six weeks, usually beginning in the middle of May. Every ranch or neighborhood then fits out a squad of men to go and pick their own cattle. Generally a neighborhood club together for the great spring frolic. There are busy times there after the long winter's rest and isolation. The mountains are white with snow from top to toe, but the crocuses are as thick on the praries as in the garden borders at home; a profusion of the daintiest wild blossoms keep them company, and from the bleak plains which the frost has scarcely left, the hardy floral pioneers lift brave and beautiful heads out of the tender grass. The harness is overlooked, wagon covers mended, provisions laid in, and at last, on a bright spring morning, the wagons and outfit are seen starting from every ranch in the country toward a common meeting place on the unfenced plain. For an outfit of 150 men thirty wagons are the average number, and at the round up at least 700 head of horses are seen—good cow horses—ridden by No. 1 cow punchers.

Each squad elects a foreman or captain, and all the captains are under the control of the commander in-chief, who, for the nonce, is a greater man than a major general of the army. The men are picturesquely clad in warm flannel shirts and buckskin trousers, and present a gay appearance dashing off in advance of the canvas-covered wagons, which contain the bed and food. Each outfit has its distinctive name. One is known as the Owl Creek Squad; another is the Wild Cat outfit; another the Lone Tree Company.

The places of round up are usually about twenty-miles from each other. Among them are "Big Crow," "Little Crow" and "Gerry," named for the grandson of Elbridge Gerry, Governor of Massachusetts, from whom the word "Gerrymandering" was derived. The grandson Gerry was one of the old settlers in the country; he died not long since at Evans, Colorado, leaving a large property, and four squaws to inherit it.

The men from the ranches, on the edges of the grazing land, *i. e.*, at the foot of the mountains or nearest the rivers, sweep around the boundary and start the cattle toward the centre of the range the main place of the round up. It takes weeks to get them together. During that time with driving wild steers by day, and night herding or keeping them from scattering at night, no man gets over five hours' sleep out of the twenty-four. After arriving at the place of the rendezvous the commander issues his orders: The Wild Cat men are to take the outer circle, the Owl Creek men the next circle of cattle, and so on until the herds are subdivided into patches on the plains, and are more easily handled. The cattle are roughly sorted on the way to the place of the next day's round up. The confusion is lessened each day. In time each neighborhood gets its cattle. Then each man in the neighborhood squad separates his band from his fellow's, so that by the time the home range is reached every ranch man brings along his own brand, and the young calves which run by the sides of the branded mothers. After the home range is reached the first thing is to brand the new addition to the flock.

Sometimes a calf old enough to leave the mother is with the herd: its parents not known, it is an alien, and a subject of dispute, and is known as "a Maverick." Mr. Maverick, a Texan, had a small herd on an island where they remained until the close of hostilities, scarcely thought of. When he went to took after them they had increased to that extent that the small island was crowded. He had them conveyed to the main land, where they broke away and scattered over the whole State. Every quadruped unbranded, or whose owner is uncertain, has, in Texas, since that time, been called a Maverick, and the name coming hither with the Texan drovers has rooted in the grazing plains of the West. The law directs in this section that the Mavericks shall be turned in for the benefit of the school fund.

After the round up the work is not all done, although the cattle business differs from some other undertakings in the fact that the work is all during the summer. In the winter no thought or care is taken of the stock. They roam off and take care of themselves.

In the season the ranchman lives in his wagon the most of the time, and is going over his range constantly. A wagon, ten men, a foreman and cook, fifty saddle horses, provisions for two weeks, and they start from home and go from one end of the range to the other. As they go along they collect the beef and unbranded calves, take them to some corral, and brand the calves that are all the time coming on, turn them out, select beef for shipment, and keep an eye on the general condition of the herd. They move about ten miles a day. When beef enough is started for a train load of twelve to twenty-five cars, containing from 280 to 400 head of beeves, they take them to the nearest railroad point, ship them to the Union Stock Yards, send along with them a trustworthy man, who delivers them over to a commission merchant of the yards, who sells them, and sends the money by draft on New York to the owner.

A few days after my arrival I witnessed what they called "cutting out." A drove of two thousand cattle that had been selected as beeves from the herd, stood in a close bunch on the plain a couple of miles from the ranch house. We drove over to see the fun, and, standing well out of the way of the racing horses, swinging lassos, and scattering cattle, watched with interest. The fattest beeves were "cut out" from the herd and driven into a separate bunch that was guarded at a little distance by watchful horsemen. One by one the finest cattle were separated. Some thirty horsemen were riding in all directions swinging the long horsehair ropes from their saddle horns in an inextricable tangle, digging their spurs into their horses flanks, heading off the steers they were aiming for us, turning them from the herd, driving them toward the bunch across the plain as though there was not a moment to lose.

One of our party, excited over the chase of a rebellious cow that bore down upon us, waved her handkerchief, and came near causing a stampede. In a moment after the white signal was fluttered every cow in the herd was facing her, heads up, horns high in air. The foreman shouted for her to hide the handkerchief. He told us afterward that an unusual sight, especially of anything white, sometimes caused a great herd to break away and run for miles. At such times they will sweep over every obstruction, trampling down men and horses alike. The way to turn a herd is not to head them or dash in front of them, but by wide circling detours turn them gradually in a semi-circle.

One man alone can't handle cattle at all. It takes four mounted men to herd seven hundred: it takes eight men to drive and night herd a bunch of two thousand to three thousand cattle at one time. Mr. Isliff's herd of forty to fifty thousand has sixty men employed, and a proportionate number of horses and wagons.

The cattle man has to be moving from the time the grass is big enough to feed a hores from the length of his tether until the snow flies in November. Then the stock not shipped is turned adrift, wagons put under the shed, harness hung up, men discharged, except two or three to take care of the horses and do chores about the place, and the ranchman, brown as a berry, stout, hearty, and vigorous, goes into winter quarters at home, or puts on his store clothes, takes a run East, and there meets old friends. The stockmen to whom I have talked say too many men are crowding in. From a profit of from 50 to 100 per cent., it has gradually dwindled to 20 to 25 per cent. The old-timers want plenty of room. When ranchmen are settled nearer than thirty miles apart, it crowds too close for comfort. The dealers have, in the past few years, been improving the quality of the increase of the West by the introduction of thoroughbred Durhams among the Texes stock.

The assessment returns count Colorado 550,000 head: Wyoming 200,000: Utah, 350,000: Washington, 200,000: Montana, 300,000: Oregon 175,000: California 650,000. When it is remembered that the assessment is never over fifty per cent. of actual amount, an idea may be had of the immense cattle trade in the country west of the Mississippi. The great feeding grounds of the world are transferred from Texas to the wide buffalo ranges of the plains, the sheltered mountain parks, and the fertile pastures of the Pacific slope.

Those who can see cattle only in the crowded stock cars, or in the slaughter yards of cities or villages, can have no idea of the good times the cows have here. Running water, unlimited range of juicy buffalo grass, and a new bed every night of velvety prarie blossoms, what more could the most fastidious bovine desire? And yet to this is added air pure and clear as nectar, winds balmy as the breath of heaven: in winter, shelter from the mountains; in summer freshness from their snows.

E. H.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in his lecture on "The wastes and burdens of society," claims "man's *natural* life to be 80 years, and as the *average* is but 33 years, there must be a waste of 47 years." There is much of truth in this statement. If a man be unfortunate in business, it is attributed to the violation of some *commercial* law. Now, if a person be taken off in the prime of life, ought it not to be attributed to the violation of some *physiological* law? If people only knew better, they would live better and longer: but how can they profit by that which they know not of? The only popular work that meets this great want is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. In it the great problems of disease and health are fully discussed. The work contains over 900 pages and 250 colored plates and wood cuts. Price $1 50, post-paid. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

FIGURES compiled at the Treasury Department show that the expenses of the government for the Centennial Exhibition were $639,000, or about $10,000 less than the Congressional appropriation.

BABY FACES.

[Agnes Ahern McGuire in Chicago Trsbune.]

I passed a pretty cottage on my homeward path one night,
And its windows glowed like crystal in the mellow evening light;
And between the crimson curtains stood an infant bright and fair,
With my own dead darlight's hazel eyes and waving, sun-tipped hair.

I paused to gaze upon him, and my heart was filled with woe
At thought of my dear one lying 'neath the winter's frost and snow;
And I longed to kiss the sweet lips that were pressed against the pane
For sake of the buried baby-lips that I never shall kiss again.

O babies with happy faces, and eyes so tender and true,
May God in his mercy guide you life's devious windings through!
May never a shadow of sorrow: and never a thought of guile,
Chase the angel-light from your sunny eyes, nor darken your baby-smile?

DEAD AND YET ALIVE.

Mary Fancher in a Trance for Thirteen Years.

She is Blind and Yet Can See, Deaf and Yet Can Hear, Alive, but Requires no Food.

[Condensed from the N. Y. Sun of Sunday.]

In Downing street, Brooklyn, has lain for thirteen years Miss Mary J. Fancher, much of the time in a trance-like condition, with feeble heart pulsations, sluggish and almost imperceptible respiration, and the chill of death upon her flesh. At the age of fourteen Miss Fancher was seriously injured in the spine and about the head while alighting from a street car, being thrown to the ground and dragged along over the stones by the tangling of her dress in the rear of the car. She was removed to the house of her aunt, Mrs. Crosby, in Downing street, and put in bed, whence she has never been removed save for a few minutes at a time.

This was early in 1865. Very soon after the accident she underwent the most astonishing physical changes. Her nervous system was uncontrollable whenever she was in any manner excited, while she was absolutely paralyzed at other times. In succession she was bereft of vision, speech and hearing. From violent spasms she drifted into a trance-like state, from which it required the unremitting efforts of physicians and friends to arouse her. At the expiration of twenty days her faculties were all restored. For half an hour she saw, articulated and listened. Then these three senses deserted her again, and within ten more days her fingers became clenched, her jaws locked, her limbs twisted. Spasms were thereafter more frequent and violent. The days slipped away into weeks before she was able to keep any food on her stomach, and it was just short of two months that she was without nourishment. Then very light food was one day given her with seemingly beneficial results. She has eaten altogether since that day—nearly thirteen years ago—not so much food in the aggregate as an ordinarily healthful girl of her age would eat in forty-eight hours.

NINE YEARS OF TRANCE.

Three months and a half after the accident she went into a rigid trance for twenty-one hours, and then passed into a relaxed trance that lasted for three days. Her throat became paralyzed, and she could neither swallow nor utter a sound. Her right arm doubled up back of her head and became fixed there with the rigidity of death. A year later this condition was followed by absolute rigidity of body, with the exception of the left arm and hand, which she was able to use. This latter condition lasted for nine years, in all of which time she was continually drifting into and out of trances. She continued to be blind, the pupils of the eyes being rolled upward, and the whites only visible when the lids were parted for examination. Very tightly indeed were the lids sealed, and with difficulty were they opened. She had the power of speech, however, almost all of the time, although it left her at intervals.

Three years ago, the rigidity of her body relaxed and sight and hearing were restored. Her present condition is blindness, the eyelids closed, the pupils sightless and staring; laxity of body, save in her right arm, that remains rigid and doubled as above described; inability to take nourishment, with no desire for it except at long intervals, when she puts a bit of fruit or candy in her mouth for a short time, and then rejects it: torpidity of the system, with sluggish pulsation and not vigorous respiration; cheerfulness, with increasing sensitiveness to being made the theme of public gossip, and to receiving strangers: enlargement of the heart and soreness in the ribs that were broken by the fall from a horse; rheumatic and neuralgic pains; frequent changes in bodily state, with tendency toward pulmonary troubles; power of speech and of hearing.

TESTIMONY THAT CANNOT BEIMPUGNED.

During all these thirteen years, though blind, she has read with perfect ease. She has from the first been able to see and describe acts and persons far removed from her bedside. At times she has been transformed into a cheerful, vivacious, intelligent, entertaining young woman, and then she has relapsed into speechlessness, blindness, deafness and entire paralysis of the senses. She has developed most astonishing powers, resembling second sight or clairvoyance, reading with ease the contents of sealed letters, describing articles in hidden packages, perusing books while absolutely blind. Sometimes her powers are voluntary, at other times they are unconsciously exercised. So little nourishment has she taken that it may be said she lives without food. She is surrounded by persons of social standing and refinement, and has always been exceedingly sensitive to any public mention or knowledge of her condition. She has ever repelled any effort to couple her manifestations with those of clairvoyants, has begged to be allowed to live and die in the retirement of her home, unmolested by strangers and accessible only to her friends. Clergymen, physicians, men of letters and of intelligence have visited her. Among many who have taken a special interest in her are the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, pastor of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Dr. Henry J. Van Dyck, pastor of the Clinton Street Presbyterian Church; Professor Charles E. West, principal of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary; George W. Benson, Henry M. Parkhurst, the astronomer, and a host of others (names published in the *Sun*).

Dr. Duryea suggests to the *Sun* that Miss Fancher's mind has been freed from the bondage of the body, and that if not governed by new laws it is at all events quickened and enlarged. Mr. Henry M. Parkhurst relates that he has seen her decipher letters that were torn in pieces and sealed in an envelope.

INCIDENTS OF HER MIRACULOUS POWER.

The faculty that the young lady's friends have most frequently noticed in her is that of following some of her acquaintances—those who are dearest to her as a rule—from place to place. Hundreds of times she has done this with scarcely an error as to place or occurrence. For example, one afternoon she suddenly said: "I see —— (mentioning the gentleman's name) in his office. (The office was in New York.) He is closing his desk. (After five minutes' pause.) He is walking down Fulton street. (Another pause.) Now he is going upon the ferry boat—now he is getting into a Fulton avenue car. With him is a tall gentleman with black eyes, black hair and moustache—they are talking and the car has started. Now they are passing the City Hall. There, the tall gentleman has got out of the car at St. Felix street and——is coming on alone. He, too, has got out of the car and is coming this way—I guess he is coming here. Yes, he is: here he comes around the corner; look out and you will see him," and looking from the window the gentleman referred to was indeed seen approaching at a rapid pace and was soon in the room.

"Whom did you ride up with?" was asked by one of the persons to whom Miss Fancher had been describing the ride.

"Mr.——"

"Describe him."

"Tall, black hair, moustache and eyes: he left me at St. Felix street—why?"

Mollie has been watching you for three-quarters of an hour or so, and has been telling us all about this tall man. You had better be careful how you carry yourself," was the reply.

The illustration of Miss Fancher's powers of sight-seeing that her friends tell of with the greatest interest are of the return of her uncle Isaac from California and the welcome home, some time afterward, of her lost pet dog. Her uncle, Mr. Isaac Crosby, went to California before the accident to Miss Fancher and while she was a comparatively little girl. He was strong, healthy and robust, with a full face and a big chest. While in California he contracted consumption, and, nine years after his arrival there, returned to Brooklyn, and first of all sought Mrs. Crosby, with whom Miss Fancher lives.

Prof. West, her old instructor, and Mrs. Crosby sat in her room when the door bell was rung. Mrs. Crosby started to answer the summons, and as she stepped from the room Miss Fancher exclaimed in astonished tones: "Why, it's Uncle Ike!"

"Who is Uncle Ike?" asked Professor West.

"Uncle Ike! Why, he went to California before I went to your school. How he has changed, how sick he looks." And Miss Fancher entertained the Professor with a description of the uncle's departure for the land of gold, how he then appeared and his contrasted physiognomy on his return. Meantime Mrs. Crosby had opened the door, and, not recognizing her brother, asked the visitor's business. Mr. Crosby had indeed so changed that it required some little talk to convince the sister of his identity. After a half hour she returned up stairs and saluted Miss Fancher with, "Who do you think is down in the parlor?" and Miss Fancher very promptly answered, "Uncle Ike, of course, and he is very sick." The girl had instantly recognized him, while, of course, it was impossible for her to see him.

A Model Reformatory

[Indianapolis Correspondence of the S. Louis Post.]

This afternoon, by invitation of Mrs. Governor Hendricks, I accompanied her to visit the most wonderful institution in the world. It is the Woman's Prison and Reformatory for girls. It has the honor of being the first one of the kind in the world. There is another now at Sherborne, Massachusetts, but it has only been in operation two years, while this has been in operation seven years, and the Sherborne prison was modelled after it. This institution receives all the convicted criminals of the State who are girls and women.

All incorrigible girls are also sent here, where they are received and taught. Among the inmates are nearly fifty little girls under twelve years of age who had already entered upon a life of crime. As the noble-looking Quakeress, Sarah Smith, who, with the assistance of a corps of eight or nine women, manages the whole institution, ascended with me the stairs to the chapel, she said: "Remember these girls and women are from the very scum and off-scouring of Indiana." As I looked upon them I involuntarily exclaimed, "Can it be possible!" About 200 girls and women were before me. Thier faces were so clean and their hair so smooth that they fairly shone. Their countenances beamed with interest, and I never for one moment would have imagined them to be criminals, but only a company of school girls of ordinary intelligence. There was not a suggestion of prison garb. They all wore neat calico dresses and a neat little white collar. Some had their hair braided, some wore it short, but every one showed that cultivation of neatness of person, which is one of the most refining influences which can be brought to bear upon and cherish the self respect necessary to virtuous womanhood. In one corner sat the fifty or sixty little girls, all dressed in neatly made calico dresses, and looking so interesting and happy that any mother's heart would go out to them in affection. They listened to several short addresses, joined in singing (and, by the way, they sing beautifully, led by a young lady who, having passed her term of imprisonment of four years without ever having once been reproved, is free, and is now employed as an officer of the institution,) and preserved the most perfect order.

It was a sight never to be forgotten. I could have listened all day to Mrs. Hendricks and Mrs. Smith as they related incidents of their work. Of the inmates received, eighty-two per cent. have been permanently reformed. Only think of it! and it is all the work of women. Men were skeptical when the idea was proposed. They declared that women could never manage the hardened criminals who were then in the various jails and prisons. When this institution was opened, a number of the most hardened and abandoned women were brought there in chains. Sarah Smith ordered their chains off, and she controls them all with pure strength of moral force. It is truly wonderful. Never have I seen anything that so inspired me with hope that fallen humanity may be reclaimed as this sight. Of the workings of the institution it would take several columns to tell. The only objection that has ever been urged to it is that the inmates are made too comfortable. But they are all kept industriously at work. They are taught the rudiments of education; they are compelled to lead lives of purity and order, and if any one can show that they would be morally improved by making them physically uncomfortable, or by branding them with a prison costume, or keeping them in manacles and handcuffs when they can be governed without, on him let the burden of proof fall.

Health Societies.

[From the St. Louis Post.]

The idea is not new that a family physician should be employed to keep a family in good health, and should be compensated for this service rather than for attendance in sickness. Few diseases attack human beings which do not give warning by premonitary symptoms which, if heeded, and promptly treated, would save the victim from an acute attack. There is scarcely anything which people, especially busy people, and whose lives are, therefore, of value to their families and society, are so apt to neglect as the premonitary symptoms of breaking down in health. A slight cold that results in a hacking cough is neglected until it develops the seeds of consumption. The malarial influences which are so widespread are allowed to fasten themselves permanently upon the system, instead of being vigorously dealt with in the beginning, and the result is months of ill health and probably an undermining of the whole physical constitution. People overwork themselves and pay no heed to the protest of bodily exhaustion which warns them that nature will take revenge for this imposition upon her. Women especially become the victims of nervous diseases, which render their own lives and the lives of those around them miserable, all from neglect. It would, therefore, seem reasonable that a change in the methods of society in the employment of physicians (which should employ them at a stated salary to watch over the bodily health and give needed hygienic instructions to families) would be a very sensible one; and that the physician whose patrons were kept in the best health should be the most popular and the best remunerated.

But these are days when people must economize, and when a favorite method for securing and practicing economy is combination for the purpose of procuring any desired service at the lowest possible rate. The latest illustration of this tendency in the American mind and methods is the formation in some of our most progressive Eastern cities of health societies. These are conducted on the principle that prevention is better than cure. The families composing the society pay so much a year into the treasury of the society, and elect a physician, to whom they pay, from the fund thus created, a good salary. He makes the care of the health of these families his first concern, visiting them statedly, and observing for himself what is the state of their health. He also gives to them occasional lectures on hygiene and dietetics. Members of the society are not tempted to neglect slight indispositions for fear of incurring heavy doctor bills, but repair to the physician for advice upon the first symptoms of illness. There is no temptation to the physician to "cherish" a case of sickness, for his reputation depends on his being able to keep his society in good health, and especially to prevent severe attacks of disease. Sensible people would much rather pay for health than for sickness, and so the feeling is excellent all around.

COFFROTH'S VICTORY.

The Somerset Congressman in the City—His Recent Canvass.

General A. H. Coffroth, the Democratic Congressman elect from the Somerset, Blair and Cambria district, was in the city Tuesday. This will be Mr. Coffroth's third term in Congress. The first time he beat McPherson, who was and is considered one of the shrewdest manipulators in the State; the next time he got away with Kountz, the champion of Agnew in the Harrisburg Republican Convention, and this last time he won the honors from Gen. Jake Campbell, who had never been beaten before for anything. Campbell, like Hale of Maine, was a member of the National Republican Convention, and Gorham, the head man in that committee, had his headquarters in Johnstown during the struggle. Coffroth polled the largest vote ever polled in Somerset county for any candidate for Congress. Campbell carried Somerset in the previous election by 1,499 majority. This time he got but 401 majority. The Campbell faction wanted particularly to kill Coffroth off, as he was looked upon as the head devil of all their trouble. He has received over two hundred letters of congratulation on his election.

Spirit of the Times.

[Boston Journal of Commerce.]

A young man in this city, who sent a manuscript play to a theatrical manager had it returned to him, with the remark that if he would only work it over so as to make the heroine rob the bank instead of defend it, and afterwards climb up a cataract on a slack rope, with a safe on her back, while the detectives paused frightened on the brink, it might do.

SIMON CAMERON has long been the Hon. Simon Cameron, but it is now settled that he is something more. He is the Hon. Simon Cameron, P. P.—Proprietor of Pennsylvania.—*Louisville Courier*

THE LAND OF NOD.

[From the Churchman.]

Far away in the land of Nod,
Where only in dreams man's foot hath trod,
Dwells the slumber king on his shadowy throne,
Where he patiently sits till day is done.

Then he rises and puts his thinking cap on,
Now, as he thinks, he doth often smile,
And he busily nods his head the while;
Then the elves of sleep, as he sends them come,
Quickly lay hold of them, one by one,
And fly to the homes of earth, 'tis said,
Where they place a nod on each one's head,
Till the eyes can no longer keep open wide;
The head, with the weight, turns from side to side,
And little by little doth on them creep
The wondrous blessing of quiet sleep.

But ere the grown folks find repose,
The king's son, Jack Nod, on his tip toes,
First comes to the children, the cunning elf,
And he brings the sand man as well as himself.

Then the people rub, rub their eyes,
Until gentle sleep takes them by surprise,
And they never can tell of what they can think
Just the minute before their last blinky wink.

Sometimes in the day time, so I am told,
This same Jack Nod, so cunning and bold,
Throws dust in folks' eyes, and saucy chap,
Which makes them take what is called a nap.

RICH MEN'S SAYINGS.

A Budget of Funny Stories of Gotham Millionaires.

[Noah's Sunday Times.]

Commodore Garrison was a warm friend of the late Prince John Van Buren. One summer the Prince, while spending the season at Saratoga, was in want of a steady coachman, as Mrs. Van Buren was exceedingly nervous. The Commodore, by way of a joke, sent him up one of his old sea-dogs, who was hanging around the office in want of a job. The sailor, who was more accustomed to steering than to driving, pulled the port rein when he wanted to go to the starboard side, and as a consequence he created a sensation on the avenue. The Prince, getting impatient at this performance, stood up in the carriage and indignantly demanded of the conchman where he had been employed before. "I used to steer the captain's gig," replied the man, with a brogue, "an' sure, av I can steer the captain's gig, why the devil can't I drive your coach?"

Daniel Drew built a church at Carmel, Putnam county, not far from the spot where he drove cattle in his younger days. On a tablet above the entrance Daniel let the world know that he was the founder and builder of this church. "Mr. Drew," said an old Methodist minister to the ci-devant millionaire, "your church always reminds me of this couplet from Pope:

"He who builds a church to God and not to fame
Will never mark the marble with his name."

There is a wealthy brewer in Montreal who built a church and inscribed on it: "This Church was Erected by Thomas Molson at His Sole Expense.—Hebrews, xx chapter." Some of the McGill College wags got a ladder one night and altered the inscription so as to make it read: "This Church was Erected by Thomas Molson at his Soul's Expense. He brews (double) xx."

General Horace Porter, Vice President of the Pullman Palace Car Company, was asked by a friend recently if he had heard any news of Angell, the defaulting treasurer of the company. "That man is a fallen Angell now," said the General, "but I wish to heaven he had never been more than a cherub, one of those little fellows all head and wing, and, you bet, he would never have known the use of pockets."

Anthony J. Bleecker, the well-known real-estate auctioneer, was asked recently by Mr. John Kelly to appraise a piece of property for the city. When he presented his bill the Controller demurred at paying it, remarking that the sum was quite as much as the salary of one of his clerks. "Mr. Kelly," said the veteran auctioneer, "I am not a clerk in my profession; I am a boss." "Boss" Kelly laughed, and paid the bill without further comment.

Robert Lennox, the milkman and literary recluse, has a passion for making collections of things, rich and curious. He has ample means to gratify refined tastes, and takes great delight in roaming around Nassau Street among the book-stands, and, in fact, there are few nooks and corners in this city which he has not visited. Not very long ago he entered a store on Sixth avenue and asked the person in waiting if he had any collections. "Collections?" queried the shopkeeper with a perplexed air, and then, as an idea struck him, added: "No, I haven't any, but Joseph Stiner, who lives on Ninth street, has." "What kind are they?" demanded Mr. Lennox. "Kind!" exclaimed the man in great astonishment, "why he is a collector of taxes." In mellow moments, over the walnuts and the wine, Mr. Lennox is fond of relating this anecdote.

It was not a very pleasant duty to have to interview the late Commodore Vanderbilt, who disliked intensely to have any interference with his business. A reporter called one morning relative to some contemplated change in the grade of one of the roads in which the railway monarch was interested. "Good morning, Mr. Vanderbilt," said the scribe with a conciliatory smile, full of untold sweetness; "I have called to ascertain if you contemplate changing the grade of the New York Central?" The old gentleman turned grimly on his seat, and beckoning the reporter to his side, responded: "See here, sonny, it's none of your business!" "Thank you, Commodore!" gulped the taken-back reporter, who expected a good story for the paper. "There is no necessity for thanks; good morning sir!" and with a bow the stately old gentleman dismissed the scribe, who fought shy of ever interviewing him again.

The late Stephen W. Whitney left such a large amount of property entailed in the vicinity of the Produce Exchange that that institution cannot find space in that locality to erect its new building. Mr. Whitney was a most careful man, and brought up his grandchildren in the strictest notions of economy. One of the boys at Lake Mahopac, a few years ago, went out fishing with a fine rod and caught nothing, while a little ragged urchin from the village, with a hickory rod and bent pin, raised a basket of shiners. "My boy, take warning by this," said the old man, who was looking on in a reflective mood; "those with the most advantages often fail to profit by them." He entailed his property in such a way that it could only be devided when the youngest child comes of age.

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THE ONE GUARD AGAINST YELLOW FEVER

The conclusions of the Yellow Fever Commission, communicated to the American Public Health Association at its meeting in Richmond, Va., give little encouragement to any hope of stamping out the disease where it has once obtained a foothold. In such case it will run its course. The fever was brought to New Orleans from the West Indies, and transmitted to other points in the Mississippi valley from that city, by human intercourse as a rule, but in some instances it was carried in clothing, cotton bagging, and other goods shipped from the infected point. The Commission assert the weight of testimony is against the use of disinfectants, either in towns or on the person of people coming within the range of the contagion. There is but one way to meet the disease, according to the Commission, and that is by prevention, through "quarantine established with such a degree of surveillance and rigor that absolute non-intercourse is the result." This has been effectual, "*without exception*," they say, in protecting its subjects from the fever.

This conclusion, which we are bound to accept as absolute authority, certainly simplifies matters as to the way the disease must be met in the future. There should be the most stringent quarantine against all infected foreign ports at the sea coast, and to make this effectual it is generally believed there must be a national quarantine law conferring the largest powers on the customs or other officials on our own coast. It is a matter that is not safe to leave to municipal regulation. There has been talk of a national quarantine law, and we presume there will be action by Congress this winter.

Once the disease has obtained a foothold in any of our own ports, as in the case of New Orleans last summer, there must be the strictest quarantine regulations, shutting out the infected city from intercourse with points in the interior. This is severe, and possibly will be cruel in its operations, but it is the only measure of protection that will be effective.

A private letter before us from a lady resident in a small town in Northern Louisiana, on the Mississippi river, to a relative in Pittsburgh, gives an account of the immunity the place had from the fever because of the rigid quarantine maintained. From the time it was declared epidemic in New Orleans, Grenada and Memphis, this little town maintained the law of non-intercourse with the rest of the world, so far as permitting the entrance of strangers, merchandize, etc. The boats were forbidden from stopping at the landing, and no mails were received. After two months of isolation, the quarantine was removed. Not a case of the fever occurred in the town, although the letter states it had raged violently on plantations only eight miles distant. So strict was the quarantine that armed guards were on duty day and night to prevent the ingress of strangers. These preventive measures were of the heroic character, and involved such inconveniences as followed a complete isolation from the world for six weeks or two months, but they were effective, and the whole population is now loud in praise of the determined men who established and maintained them.

THE SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

There has been a change of tone by the Republican press in regard to the Southern elections. The bloody shirt has been furled, because the recent elections have been indisputably the most peaceful held in the South since the war, and the preliminary canvass as free from anything like intimidation as the elections North. The cry of fraud and ballot-box stuffing takes the place of rebel outrages, as the reason for Federal interference. This does not come with a very good grace from the party that is enjoying the fruits of the most stupendous electoral fraud in history. It is quite possible there were irregularities in many of the Southern elections; probably downright cheating; the mass of ignorance there is a standing temptation to that sort of a thing; but even with this incentive to wrong doing, there has been no parallel to the frauds and disfranchisement, committed with the countenance of the "visiting statesmen," during the canvass of the votes for President, in Louisiana and Florida. That Republican precedents have come home to plague their inventors is quite likely, but Federal intervention will only aggravate this evil. "A solid North," to quote a common phrase, will not help matters, even if a "solid North" were possible. The *Nation*, in discussing this Solid plan, makes these sensible suggestions:

The Solid plan resembles extremely the plan of promoting peace now generally adopted in Europe, by the maintenance of enormous armaments. France is armed because Germany is armed, and Italy because Austria and France and Germany are armed, and so on round the circle. Each is "solid," in other words, because the others are "solid." A solid North can only be produced and maintained by incessantly preaching hatred and distrust of the South, and urging or instigating the blacks to organize and vote against the whites; and to this the whites will reply by increased solidity, and each party will propose a condition of peace that the other should mend his ways and acknowledge his past transgressions, or, in other words, undergo some sort of humiliation. There would, in truth, in such a situation be no means of bringing on a crisis of any kind, because there is no legal means of breaking down the Southern resistance. The government of every American State is based on the assumption that the majority of the voters possess the preponderence of the physical force, as well as of numbers, and is gifted with sufficient knowledge of its interests for its own protection. If, for instance, in the State of New York the majority finds it has been cheated at the polls, either by violence or the misconduct of executive officers, it is presumed to be capable of providing a remedy by fresh legislation or a change of officers or both. An appeal to Washington or to public opinion in Ohio for relief would be considered ridiculous. Now, there is no question that the state of facts is not the same in South Carolina as in New York, but the law is the same. The majority in the former is not capable of taking care of itself, but it lives under a Constitution which presumes that it is. The Federal authority can do nothing for it but see that Federal elections are properly conducted, and this is an imperative duty; but its practical results must at best be small, because the elections which most concern the negroes are State elections, and because a man who has been so cowed or corrupted as to be unable to follow his honest choice in voting at State elections cannot be, by any process the President can issue, made brave and independent in voting at Federal elections. In short, stolidity as a remedy for stolidity is what the aged "Bill" Allen of Ohio, calls "a barren ideality." Nobody can tell when Northern stolidity would break down Southern stolidity, or give any reason, drawn either from principles of human nature or from experience, why it should ever do so. On the contrary, systematic hostility of any kind everywhere and always breeds systematic hostility and perpetuates it. The lesson has been taught in lines of fire in the history of a dozen nations. There is no political agency more thoroughly discredited. It appearance among us in the hands of a party rooted in philanthropic aims is little short of grotesque.

The only way, the *Nation* points out, to secure a correction of the real or fancied grievances supposed to exist at the South, is to make it an object with the whites to protect the negroes in the undisturbed exercise of the franchise. That may be done by giving the whites an opportunity to divide into two political parties. It argues:

As soon as this happens each party will draw a portion of the negro vote to itself, and will see that its negro voters are protected at the polls. In other words, "shotguns" will then be met by "shot guns;" rifle clubs which go out to intimidate will be met by other rifle clubs as brave or as ferocious as they. Ballot-stuffing will be repressed by the same methods which are found effectual here. The negro will be assailed by persuasion from each side, and one side at least will have relations with the North which will make it seek and welcome Northern speakers and opinions. This division cannot be brought about suddenly; nor will it be the result of "gratitude," the want of which at the South furnishes the subject of some very amusing articles in Republican papers, whose complaints sound very much like the complaints of a man who has been pummelling another severely, because the rascal did not thank him when he let him go. It will come from the growth of new questions; from the revival of trade and industry; from the cessation of intestine denunciation, and from honest endeavors on the part of Northern politicians to act with Southerners on national questions without examining too closely into the condition of their hearts. It can never come as long as the Southern whites are kept constantly on the alert to prevent a restbration of negro government by the existence of a party at the North which makes the vote it ought to have at the South out of the census returns, and treats every negro who votes the Democratic ticket as necessarily the victim of violence. Progress by this process will doubtless be slow, but Republicans have enough experience of the difficulties of government among men of their own race at the North to afford an example of great patience towards a community whose burdens they do not share, and which is still heaving with the throes of a revolution which has gone deeper down than any other recorded in history.

This is wise statesmanship, and merits careful consideration. Already in some of the States, as in Georgia, we see evidences of a division of the native whites on candidates and both sides appealing to the negroes for their votes. The South, it must be remembered, is not solid any longer against negro suffrage for it likes it because it increases the Southern representation in Congress, but it is solid against negro suffrage controlled by extraneous influences which the Southerners have every reason to know are repugnant to honest and decent government.

We do not apprehend the revival of sectional animosity at the North. The feeling has worn itself out. The Northern people see that affairs at the South are moving slowly and peaceably to the desired end, when sectional words and questions of race will have lost all their old significance in our politics. The people have not forgotten that outrages on the blacks were never so numerous, and never attended with such impunity as when the stalwart Republicans under GRANT, had their own way as to the manner of repressing them. "Life, property and speech, on the other hand," says the *Nation*, "have not for fifty years, or perhaps ever, been so secure at the South as under Mr. HAYES' administration, which has made no use of the army or navy or of the bloody shirt. The cotton crop this year is the largest ever made, and has been produced by free labor, and a large cotton crop so produced is a sign of order and security which cannot be discredited by flaming newspaper articles or stump speeches."

THE Philadelphia *Telegraph*, or at least its Washington correspondent, has been taken in by the story there is a conspiracy developing in this State, to give its vote in the next Democratic National Convention to Gov. TILDEN This is very absurd. It is also accompanied by a story that this conspiracy means a warface on Senator WALLACE. This is still more absurd. GOV. TILDEN just at present, is under something of a cloud, that affects his availability as a candidate, and this is universally recognized. The fact that the cipher dispatches have been traced to his intimates is very damaging; as much so in fact as his shilly-shally course pending the electoral contest in Congress. It does not look to us as if Governor TILDEN would ever again be a candidate for the Presidency. Public sentiment may be modified by changed conditions, but at this time it is not favorable to Governor TILDEN in Pennsylvania. Opinion, as we gather it, is divided between MCCLELLAN, HENDRICKS, THURMAN, and HANCOCK, with a select following for Mr. BAYARD. An attempt will be made, of course, to send a trading delegation to the next National Convention, to be handled in the interest of Senator WALLCE, but its success is problematical. It is a feature in politics borrowed from the CAMERONS, and has been played with great success by that faction in every Republican Convention since 1860. In that year old SIMON played it for LINCOLN as against SEWARD, just as Young Hopeful did it at Cincinnati for HAYES as against BLAINE. SIMON was the more successful in gathering the rewards of success. It is part of our improved system of politics to bargain off the vote of a State in National Convention for a high office or the control of a certain amount of patronage under an incoming administration.

THE official returns on members of the next Legislature are sufficiently complete to admit of an accurate statement of the party strength. In the Senate the Republicans will have thirty-two of the fifty members; the Democrats sixteen and the Greenbackers two, leaving a Republican majority over all of fourteen; in the House there will be one hundred and seven Republicans, seventy-eight Democrats and sixteen Greenbackers, giving the Republicans thirteen majority over all, or a clear majority of twenty-seven on joint ballot. The last Legislature stood as follows: Senate—Republicans, 31; Democrats, 19; House—Republicans, 121; Democrats, 80, a Republican majority on joint ballot of 53. This shows a great opposition gain, and indicates how easily CAMERON could have been beaten by a union of Democrats and Greenbackers, for which the masses of both parties were prepared and desirous. Some of the National politicians, we are satisfied, were in CAMERON'S pay to prevent a union, while some of the Democratic politicians, possibly under instructions, acted on the idea that Senator WALLACE would be better satisfied with DON CAMERON as his colleague than a Democrat like CLYMER or CURTIN or a National like FRANK HUGHES or MASON. We have a Democratic element in the State that fairly touches elbows with the CAMERONS. They help each other in emergencies, and the late election was one of the great emergencies of the CAMERONS, for it endangered their hold on public affairs.

WE print on the third page of this issue of THE POST, an able and exhaustive review, from the Philadalphia *Times*, of the whole case of JACK KEHOE and the politicians who have made use of him and his fellows. We commend this article to the careful consideration of our readers. It deals with an unpleasant subject, but it states facts, and facts that the people of Pennsylvania ought to understand in all their iniquitous bearings. And these facts, if the old fashioned ideas of official propriety, honesty, and honor still prevailed in the State, would compel the impeachment of that trafficker with crime, who now dishonors the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, and his prompt removal from place and power. No parallel case can be produced from the history of any State of the Union, unless indeed it be furnished from the records of MOSES, CHAMBERLAIN and others of the criminal governors of the Southern States, whose best efforts are now devoted to keeping themselves out of the Penitentiary.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us a letter of inquiry as to what was really decided in the cases brought before Judges STOWE, COLLIER and BAILEY in the matter of correcting the registration lists, a few days before the late election. A syllabus of Judge BAILEY'S opinion in the *Legal Journal* presents the points decided as follows:

Under the act of 30th January, 1874, the Courts of Common Pleas can order the Assessor to correct the registry only when he has been guilty of a breach of duty.

If an Assessor at the time he made his canvass, after "careful inquiry," placed a name upon the registry, honestly believing the person to be a qualified voter, and no application was afterwards made to him to strike off such name, and he did not know that the person had died or removed, it would not show a "breach of duty" by him to prove that such person had thereafter died or removed.

The petition in such cases should set forth the precise "breach" or "breaches" of duty complained of.

Judge BAILEY stated he did not object to correcting the lists as an extra judicial duty, and one that would entail labor and inconvenience on the Court, bot that he would act on petitions showing breach of duty on the part of the Assessors. As there has been some misconception of the Judge's action, this puts it in a correct light.

THERE were eight Common Pleas and one Orphans Court Judges elected in the State at the late election. Two of the Common Pleas and the one Orphans Court Judge were chosen in Philadelphia. In the Twenty-fifth district, composed of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield Judge MAYER, Democrat, was re-elected Common Pleas Judge, receiving 9,684 votes to 7,977 for Mr. MCCORMICK, Independent. In the Franklin and Fulton district, Judge ROWE was re-elected by 97 plurality over the highest of the two Democratic candidates. The Democrats of the two counties were generous enough to afford Judge ROWE two opponents, and thus secured his election. The exciting contest in Lycoming between CUMMIN, Independent, and METZGAR, Democrat, resulted in 4,637 for CUMMIN and 4,332 for METZGAR, with 1,187 for a third candidate. In the Lehigh district ex-Senator ALBRIGHT, Democrat, was elected by 6,428 to 5,382 for Judge DANA who was borrowed from Luzerne to run against him. In the Venango district, Judge TAYLOR had 4,194, Mr. HEYDRICK had 2,714, and RHEEM, National, 991. In Susquehanna the Democrats and Nationals united and elected MCCOLLUM by 4,623 to 3,402 for JESSUP, Republican. The disposition is growing throughout the State to discard politics in voting for Judge, when the experience and capacity of one candidate commends him over his competitor.

FRENCH duels, as a rule, are very different from our Southwestern affairs, where the combatants go in to kill. In France it is an exchange of shots at a safe distance, or a few parries with swords, and there it ends. GAMBETTA'S duel on Nov. 19th with M. DE FOURTOU was only an incident of this kind; an exchange of shots at thirty-five paces, and nobody hurt. M. FOURTOU is an over-zealous Bonapartist who, as Minister of the Interior, was the backbone of the great conspiracy of last year, which sought the overthrow of the Republic, and failed most ignominiously. The Assembly has just unseated him for obtaining his election by improper influences, and a speech of GAMBETTA'S in the debate was the cause of the duel. The Assembly has unseated 64 of the Conservative deputies on this ground, and is devoting its energies at this time to a continuance of the work. CASSAGNAC, the bully of the Empire, has lost his seat, but the throwing out of FOURTOU precipitated the duel with GAMBETTA, who refused CASSAGNAC'S challenge.

DENNIS KEARNEY took his departure from Boston for the San Francisco sand lots on Tuesday last. He has been a most effective missionary against the cause he came East to advocate, and the Republicans are indebted to him for thousands of timid votes. He promises to come back, and gives this unique parting salutation:

When I come back I will settle up some old scores; I will drive the slimy thieves who opposed me into the northwest corner of hell, where I will pin them and make them wiggle until——

Here follows a string of blasphemy too horrible to repeat, winding up with a comparison of himself to the Savior, and a prediction he will have "a reception in California bigger than COLUMBUS had when he landed." Mr. KEARNEY need not hurry back. He is such an unexampled blackguard that it would be a good thing if he helped, in his own person, make up the average of railroad casualties before he gets to the Pacific.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE New York *Tribune* thinks RANDALL'S election as Speaker of the next House is certain. We only wish there was another RANDALL to put at the head of the Committee on Appropriations.

THE American Minister at London yesterday paid over to the British Government, under protest, the five million five hundred thousand dollars declared by the Halifax Commission, as the fishery award. The payment was made by a gold draft. This reduces the nine million balance of the Geneva award somewhat.

SENATOR GORDON had a walk over in his Senatorial contest in Georgia. He was almost unanimously elected, and without a convention of the Houses, carrying every vote in the Senate and all but five in the House of Representatives. Strenuous efforts have been made to organize opposition, but without success. No man in the Senate could be found who would nominate another candidate, and four of the five voting against him in the House were Independents.

THE PITTSBURGH POST has named its Presidential ticket.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

A mistake neighbor, further than naming the Democratic ticket as its ticket. Its work enough after nomination battling for candidates, hence we do not propose to champion aspirants for the nomination. In this view we are emboldened by the fact Pennsylvania has no favorite son at this crisis, except Son DON and he is the son of ancient SIMON.

THE total vote of Illinois at the recent election was 453,113, against 553,749 at the Presidential election. The following are the official figures on State Treasurer:

Republican	215,283
Democrat	169,965
Greenback	65,673

Republican plurality over Democat, 45,318; Democrats and Greenbackers over Republicans, 20,355.

AN important case is now before the Supreme Court, involving the unconstitutionality of the law protecting Government officials against individual prosecution for acts performed in the line of duty. It seems that during the war the Provost Marshal in Vermont arrested and imprisoned a citizen as a bounty jumper. The latter brought suit, securing a verdict of $15,000. The decision in this case is important, as other suits are awaiting decision in this, before being brought.

THE official vote of Michigan on Governor is as follows.

Republican	126,399
Democrat	79,682
Greenback	74,333
Prohibition	5,733

The Republican majority over the Democrats is 46,177, but the Democratic and Greenbackers' majority over Republicans is 28,156. This shows an extraordinary change in Michigan. It has hitherto been sweepingly Republican—a sort of Western Vermont—but the above figures show that it has fallen to a minority party.

No State officers were voted for in New Jersey at the late election, but the vote of the seven Congressional districts shows the strength of parties. The Nationals run separate candidates in all the districts but the Second, in which they united with the Democracy. Counting the vote in this district as Democratic, the vote of the State was as follows:

Republican	90,488
Democratic	89,029
National	24,659

Showing a National and Democratic majority over the Republicans of 14,150.

JUDGE BUCKNER, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House, speaking of the proposed nullification of the Silver law by the New York banks, says:

They have invited a war, and will no doubt be hit at pretty hard. I do not, however, expect that much will be accomplished against them. We will get through the House the bill to retire their circulation and substituting greenbacks therefor, but it will not pass the Senate. The next Congress will, however, have the National banks in their power, and they may have to go.

The Judge has some doubts whether the double standard is desirable, because of the unsettled ratio between gold and silver, but, like the Chicago *Tribune*, in case a single standard is adopted he is decidedly in favor of a single standard of silver in preference to gold.

IT is learned from Washington that the silver men in Congress, will oppose every attempt either to limit the coinage of silver or to restrict its legal tender quality. They are organizing for an attack upon the National Banks, under the charge that the banks are practically demonetizing silver. They will not admit that under the clause of the Silver act the banks have any right to take the position assumed by the New York Clearing House Association. They denounce the banks roundly, and there are indications that at the coming session the Greenback men will concentrate their forces for a war on the banks allowing all the old issues in regard to resumption to rest until they have had time to observe the early effects of resumption.

SOME curious results are obtained in comparing the vote of Pennsylvania this year, by aggregated Congressional districts, with the corresponding vote two years ago. First, the Democratic vote fell off 89,336, and the Republican vote fell off 89,963. Next, the Republican majority in the aggregated districts was 8,674 this year against 9,501 two years ago—a difference of but 827. Thus the two chief parties ran almost neck and neck as to relative losses, although the total vote fell off nearly fifty thousand, and although in addition the Greenback nominees polled upward of a hundred thousand votes in the Congressional districts—more exactly, 112,610 in a poll of 681,464, or about one-sixth. It is true that in two districts the Republicans threw their votes for the Greenback candidates; but in two others the Greenbackers threw their votes for one or other of the old party candidates.

IT is heralded from Washington as a great achievement that the Secretary of the Treasury's estimates for "running the Government" for the next fiscal year, will be five and a half millions less than the estimates for the present fiscal year. The Democrats have already reduced the expenses of the Government thirty-five or forty millions per annum less than they were under the GRANT administration, and they did this in the face of a constant complaint from the departments that they were "crippling the public service." Now JOHN SHERMAN comes forward seeing economy is the demand of the people, swallows all his past objections, and prunes down his estimates five or six millions below what they were last year. This is an admission the Democrats were right in their policy of retrenchment, in the past three sessions of Congress, and the Republicans were wrong in opposing it.

REFORM in the army is now being considered by the Military Commision created by Congress, which is sitting in New York with closed doors. It will remain in session until the meeting of Congress, and no part of their work will be made public until that time. The commission is composed of Senators Burnside, chairman; Butler, and Plumb; and Representatives Banning, Bragg, Dibrell, White, and Strait. All these gentlemen have had more or less experience in the military service. Senator Burnside is a graduate of West Point, served in the Mexican and Indian wars, and during the Rebellion rose to be commander of the Army of the Potomac. Senator Butler entered the Confederate army as Captain and rose to be Major General. Senator Plumb entered the Union army as Second Lieutenant in a Kansas regiment, and was mustered out as a Lieutenant Colonel. Mr. Banning enlisted in the Union army as a private soldier, and, after passing through all the intermediate grades, was mustered out a Brigadier General. Mr. Bragg was a Brigadier General in the Union army, Mr. Dibrell was a Brigadier General in the Confederate army; Mr. Harry White, of Pennsylvania, was a Brigidier General in the Union army; Mr. Strait, of Minnesota, also saw service. Colonel Robert N. Scott, of the 3d Artillery, who entered the army in 1857, who has been detailed as Recorder, is also on duty with the committee.

THE Democrats of Atlanta listened to their Congressman-elect the other day. It was essentially a fraternal meeting for the wiping out of old scores. Ben Hill presided and the two Independent Democratic Congressmen of Georgia, Messrs. Felton and Speer, proceeded to explain their views and the position which they would take in the next Congress. Here is what Felton, whom the Republicans have been disposed to class as an Independent or even as a Republican, said on this occasion:

"My devotion to Democracy is not to be questioned, and I asssert that that man does not live who has ever attacked successfully my Democratic record. And I assert that I was not only an Independent Democratic candidate for Congress, but I can refer to my Democratic record in Congress to prove to every true and fair-minded Georgian that it sustains every pledge and promise that I made in my canvass, that I would stand squarely by the National Democratic party. And I feel that when Georgia shall have been restored and revivified, and her waste places once more beautified, and this Federal Government purged, and all demoralizing influences swept away, and it stands out the admiration and joy of every American heart, I feel assured that the grand agency in accomplishing this result will be the National Democratic party."

Such is the Independent Democratic platform in Georgia. The Republicans can scarcely derive any comfort from it.

THE results of the telegraph are a constant marvel. We discuss at breakfast the details of battles the evening before in the heart of Asia. The *World* states it:

In 1849 Sir charles Napier was sworn in as Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company's forces on the 17th of March, sailed at once with "nothing but an umbrella and a tooth brush," and arrived at Calcutta after a swift voyage on the 6th of May. In 1857 the news of the Sepoy rising at Delhi on the 15th of May reached and electrified London on the 27th of June. Now, after the brief interval of twenty-two years, news from a ravine a good week's journey beyond Delhi would be stale on the next day but one to the dwellers of a city distant ten days to the westward by steam from London. Nothing has happened better calculated to impress us with the tremendous rate at which we are approaching the time when, for good or for evil, the world is to become one country, and the old frontiers of nations to be of less practical service as divisions of tribes and races than the fences which divide farm from farm and keep cattle from straying.

A MAN named Long, in San Francisco, amused himself by telling slanderous stories about ladies. Two of his victims found him out by an accidental comparison of notes. He had lied to each about the other. The put their heads together to punish him, and invited him to call upon one of them. The result is thus stated:

"Long arrayed himself in gorgeous apparel and promptly responded to the invitation. He was ushered into the parlor and confronted with the irate females, each armed with a flexible rawhide and protected by a bodyguard of two male relatives. The castigation immediately began and the blows rained thick and fast. Long danced, howled and begged for mercy, but was met at every turn by the cruel lash, and the punishment continued until the ladies became exhausted, when the victim was ordered to leave by way of the back door. He meekly obeyed the order, and while passing the kitchen received the contents of a bucket of hot squash. He halted in the back yard to dig the succulent vegetable from under his shirt collar, when the dog was set upon him, and he fled from his tormentors a most dilapidated, if not a wiser man."

BEECHER, having a large salary, and being reputed to be generous, is besieged by an army of genteel beggars. One of the begging letters lately received from a distant quarter of Texas, says: "Nearly two years ago I wrote to you saying that God had sent me to you for $750. I have not heard from you. * * * * Send me the draft at once, payable to my order, and God will reward you." Mr. Beecher has sent the following reply:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of November 3, I will say that I await the proper commercial documents. Any draft the Lord may make upon me in your favor I shall esteem it an honor to meet promptly. As yet I have not been notified by the alleged drawer, nor has any draft been presented through the regular channels. It may be worthy of inquiry where the hindrance or mistake lies, inasmuch as I receive hundreds of letters like yours, informing me of the Lord's will, but without the Lord's signature and without authentic commercial paper.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Stenger was not elected in the Franklin-Huntingdon district, he has reason to be proud of the flattering support he received. As usual, a Greenbacker did the business. Mr. Stenger in his brief Congressional service has gained what few Congressmen do, except after years of experience, and that is a national reputation for ability and integrity. The official vote of his district shows a plurality for Fisher of 207, and a minority on the whole vote of 547. The vote by counties is as follows:

	Fisher, R.	*Stenger, D.*	*Dougherty, G.*
Huntingdon	3,578	2,673	452
Franklin	4,632	4,806	2
Fulton	799	1,230	...
Perry	2,736	2,632	85
Juniata	1,483	1,855	99
Snyder	1,850	1,484	136
	14,878	14,671	754

ACCORDING to a summary in an elaborate work, "Hubner's Statistical Tables of all the Countries of the Earth," which has been elaborately compiled by a German professor, it appears that the United States has by far the largest proportionate number of children in elementary schools, and Russia the lowest. The figures show that for every 10,000 inhabitants in the United States, the number of children in elementary schools are 2,180; for Germany, 1,500 children out of every 10,000 inhabitans; 890 in Austria-Hungary; 800 in Great Britain and Ireland; 990 in France; 708 in Russia, and only 150 for every 10,000 of all ages in Russia. This statement emanates from a distinguished and painstaking foreign statistician, who certainly cannot be charged with exaggerating the number in our case.

HON. A. M. WADDELL, Democrat, recently defeated for re-election to Congress from the third district of North Carolina, declines to contest the election of Judge Russell, greenbacker, his successful competitor. He says he is convinced that Judge Russell was fairly elected, and he would scorn to do anything calculated to deprive the people of their choice as expressed at the ballot box.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

As Peter sat at heaven's gate,
A maiden sought permission,
And begged of him, if not too late,
To give her free admission.
"What claim hast thou to enter here?"
He cried with sternest mein.
"Please, sir," said she, 'twixt hope and fear
"I'm only just sixteen."
"Enough!" the hoary guardian said,
And the gate wide open threw;
"That is the age when every maid
Is girl and angel too!"

DORA GOODALE, one of the regular contributors to *Scribner*, is only eleven years old.

SENATOR BAYARD and Senator Edmunds live next door to each other in Washington.

THE *Catholic Review* says: "Mr. Talmage, whether he knows it or not, is doing the work of the devil."

BY the side of the Valle Theatre, in Rome, Italy, a church, built by the American Baptists at a cost of $20,000 has just been opened.

A CABLE dispatch has been received from Colonel Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, stating that his health is very much improved.

GARIBALDI does not like Lord Beaconsfield or his policy. In a letter to an English friend, the old Italian patriot says: 'If they do not send him away, he will ruin England and the world."

THE Marquis of Lorne and party will probably arrive at Halifax on Sunday next. The Duke of Edinburgh has arrived, and arrangements are complete for a very warm reception to the new Governor General.

WILLIAM V. TAYLOR has been left $100,000 on condition that he marries before he becomes of age. He is now 20, and is understood to have made no choice. His postoffice address is Whitehall, New York.

Two leading grain operators of Chicago are trying to get up a corner in wheat and are purchasing largely for storage. It is estimated that they have already purchased between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 bushels

A MEDICAL professor says of tobacco: "It is killing more people than whiskey. Particularly the smoking of cigarettes is baneful. The arteries become excited and ruptured by it, and they often snap in the brain."

THE commission of Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, will expire next month, and it is understood that Secretary Sherman is opposed to his reappointment. Colonel Snowden and Hon. James Pollock are said to be the most prominent competitors for the position.

THE latest relative of Thomas Hood has just passed away. Mrs. Francis Freeland Broderip, only daughter of the humorist, died on the 3d inst., at Clevedon, in the 49th year of her age. In conjunction with her brother, Tom Hood, the late editor of *Fun*, she wrote and published the life of her father.

THE Swiss cantons next to Germany complain that they are overrun with vagabonds from the country, masterless men seeking work, and Socialists refugees, most of whom, being unfurnished with papers and without visible means of subsistence, are conducted back to the frontier by the cantonal police.

CONGRESSMAN THOMPSON H. MURCH, who will be the Greenback leader in Congress, has been unwell since his election. Nevertheless he sees that he's up in the world and has bought a fine residence at Rockland. He will start for Washington next Monday and will there join the National-Greenback committee, which will meet on the last day of this month.

THERE is a Catholic priest at Wilmington, Illinois, whom it is dangerous for burglars to encounter. Hearing some one in his chamber the other night he started up stairs, inquiring who was there. Receiving no reply, he fired three times, wounding one Muldowney, the sexton of his church. What business Muldowney had in the house the dispatch announcing the occurrence fails to state.

LORD Odo Russell, British Minister to Berlin, declined to be raised to the peerage "in that crowd"—Lords Beaconsfield and Sallisbury. Lord Odo is not only a very sagacious and long-sighted diplomatist, but he is the brother of a great duke, of the strongest historic Whig traditions, and knows very well that he can get a peerage from his own party when he wants one.

A YOUNG man in La Crosse, Wis., was an infatuated but unskillful poker player, losing heavily nearly every time he played. After getting rid of nearly all his own money and all that he could borrow, he stole $20 from a friend and went once more to try his luck, which was as bad as usual. Just as he went away from the table he was informed that his mother, on learning of his theft had fallen in a fit and died.

IN the Rogues' Gallery at New York the portrait of Thomas J. McCarthy has heretofore occupied a conspicuous position. Yesterday Judge Lawrence directed that the portrait should be taken down and destroyed. The Judge didn't say that the police had as little right to put McCarthy's picture there as the picture of J. Mad. Wells or Senator Patterson, but he intimated that it was a great wrong to class an honest man among the rogues.

IT is now about settled that the Potter Investigating Committee will not meet prior to the reassembling of Congress. The Democratic members of the committee are now considering whether winesses should be summoned in connection with the cipher dispatches recently published, and it is very probable that all the persons connected with their publication will be called to appear before the committee with the original dispatches.

J. J. SHEARER, of Greenville, Michigan, has been sentenced to six months in the penitentiary for whipping Congressman Ellsworth. The assault was made in the street and was very brutal. The provocation came of Ellsworth's connection as counsel in a divorce suit brought by Shearer's wife, Shearer claiming that Ellsworth conducted the Plaintiff's case after being retained for the defendant. A petition for Shearer's pardon has been signed by 5,460 of his townsmen.

SENATOR-ELECT Slater of Oregon, is said to have left Illinois (where he was born) for California in 1849, and to have entered the State without money. He had two partners, who bought an ox-team and engaged him to drive it overland, with the understanding that if successful he was to pay the others for one-third the value of the wagon and oxen. He made the journey, losing one of their oxen, and entered the Sacramento Valley with but one animal to draw the wagon.

AMBITION.

A prostrate figure, and an unstrung bow;
The hand that grasped it listless lay in death;
Il eface was fair to see, but lined with woe,
And hushed for aye the youthful archer's breath.

F eye could reach, a region fair
Lay stretched areund, and his name was life.
A letter lay beside him. In despair
And anguish all untold, he'd spurned the strife.

The letter in my hand I held and read;
A sad and piteous story, and so old
And oft repeated that methinks the dead
Who died recounting it may ne'er be told.

With buoyant spirit on the battle-field
Of life he entered, and his quiver tried;
But dazzled by the glory there revealed
He aimed too high, and disappointed died.

ALLIANCE WITH CRIME.

Gov. Hartranft's Manipulation of the Jack Kehoe Case.

Intriguing With Murder for Votes ---The Gallows as a Political Agency.

[Philadelphia Times of Wednesday.]

So grave a public paper (as Hartranfts Letter to Lear) from the Chief Magistrae of the State on so grave a subject, should be scrupulously free from errors of fact and errors of accusation. His statements that "the attempt from the first to make political capital out of the (Kehoe) case, and to prejudice the public against the possible favorable action of the authorities;" that there was "uncommon anxiety to push technicalities to extremes to secure his (Kehoe's) conviction and execution for a crime of fifteen years' standing;" that he "preferred to rest a little longer under the imputation which has been industriously circulated since the trial, rather than erect the gallows in a political campaign," and that "whatever political advantage could be gotten from making the pardon or execution of a criminal a political question, I desired the opposition to wholly enjoy," are most unbecoming in the chief administrator of the laws, because all are wanting in truth. The only persons who have given political consequence to the case of Kehoe, are Governor Hartranft himself, his trusted and honored partisan friends who are proven traders in justice in Hartranft's name, and the criminals with whom they traded. On these points we are not left to conjecture. The sworn testimony of John J. Slattery in the trial of Alexander Campbell, in Carbon county, should have been sufficient of itself, however lightly Governor Hartranft may have regarded his solemn oath to administer the laws, to make him pause and contemplate the pitfall into which he has fallen. Mr. Slatterly is a merchant of Tuscarora, Schuylkill county, enjoyed more popular respect than any other known member of the Mollie Maguires, and was once the candidate of the Democratic party for Associate Judge in his county. He testified in the Campbell case in 1876, that Kehoe proposed to or agreed with him, during the Gubernatorial contest between Hartranft and Pershing in 1875, to transfer the vote of the Mollie Maguires to Hartranft for a cash consideration. Major General Sigfreid, who received his military commission from Hartranft and who was then and is now the incumbent of the sinecure but lucrative office of Inspector of Boilers by the favor of Hartranft, was communicated with on the subject, and he asked delay until he could confer with parties at Harrisburg. He promptly visited the State Capital ane telegraphed the Mollie Maguire contractors to meet him at his (Sigfreid's) home in Pottsville that evening. As requested, Kehoe, Slattery, Henning, chairman of the Republican county committee, and Judge Ryon met at Sigfreid's house, and the contract for the delivery of the Mollie Maguire vote to Hartranft was then and there agreed upon in detail, and some twelve or thirteen hundred dollars paid to each of the Mollie Maguire leaders —Kehoe and Slattery. Kehoe was then County Delegate of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the highest position in the order in the county. That Kehoe and his followers did support Hartranft against Pershing for Governor in 1875, is one of the now undisputed facts of that contest; and that Hartranft's friends lost their money by losing quite an equal number of reputable Republican votes in the more intelligent and law-abiding portions of the county, is abundantly demonstrated by an examination of the returns. One yeer thereafter, Kehoe was arrested for murder. When first arrested, he was hilarious in his defiance of his accusers, although six distinct murders were laid to his charge; but as public opinion asserted its sanctity for the majesty of law and the safety of society, he learned that the manipulation of juries was ended and that his condemnation was probable. It was then that he declared his last refuge—his one source of safety even against the highest judgment of the law, and that refuge was Governor Hartranft. Mr. George Byerly, warden of the prison, testified in the trial of Kehoe, that Kehoe declared to him that "the old man at Harrisburg (Hartranft) would not go back on them." Incarcerated in prison as a murderer, with six known murders charged against him, and with conviction regardod as inevitable, he summoned the plighted faith made for—doubtless not by—Hartranft, and defied the law and all the instrumentalities of justice.

Of these sworn declarations, made in open court under the severity of the rules of evidence and of cross-examination in a capital trial, Governor Harfranft had full knowledge, for they were published and commented upon by the public journals at the time. They were the agencies which invested the case of Kehoe with political interest, and it was the highest and holiest official duty of Governor Hartranft to aquit himself, if he could, by so administering the laws as to defy the imputation of political obligations to the leader of banded murderers. He failed to do so. He executed the hapless slaves of the County Delegate, some of whom were proven to have committed their crimes in obedience to Kehoe's peremptory orders. There was no tremor, no hesitation, no apology to crime, when they were consigned by his death warrants to the gallows, nor did he consult the seasons or the ebb or flow of political conflicts when he measured the numbers of their days. They were powerless; they commanded no following; they had no contracts of the past, no votes for delivery in the future; there were none to "make political capital" out of their cases, and they died unwept save by the smitten household gods of their lowly homes. But when the life of Kehoe was to be weighed in the scales of justice; when he had been convicted before one of the most impartial and capable Judges of the State; when the full court of three Judges, learned in the law, patiently heard the motion for a new trial and refused it, and when the Supreme Court unanimously affirmed the judgment of the lower Court, distinctly declaring the verdict to be in accord with both the law and the evidence, the most disgraceful jugglery that blots the administration of justice in Pennsylvania, was played between the Board of Pardons and Governor Hartranft to save Kehoe from the penalty of the law. We speak plainly because Governor Hartranft has made it necessary. He had resolved, for reasons we cannot assume to state for him, that Kehoe should not be executed. His desire to reach clemency in the case and escape absolute responsibility for it himself, was an open secret; and the method preferred was to delay by every possible pretext until he could end his term and thus give Kehoe over to his successor under the custom, now a universally respected law, that forbids one Governor to issue a death warrant when his predecessor had opportunity to do so. The Board of Pardons, two of whom were his own confidential Cabinet officers (Secretary Quay and Attorney General Lear), was obedient to his purpose. On January 7, 1877, the Supreme Court decided that Kehoe had been legally and justly condemned, and the counsel of Kehoe, one of whom was at the Kehoe-Slattery party at General Sigfried's home to barter for Hartranft in 1875, according to Slattery's testimony, well understood that delay was safety. They made no formal effort for pardon or commutation until after the death warrant had been issued in March, and then they appeared with their prayer for a hearing. It was granted, as they well knew it would be; the death warrant was recalled by Hartranft, and the Board of Pardons decided by a tie vote not to recommend clemency. Attorney General Lear then voted with Secretary McCandless against saving Kehoe, and Secretary Quay and Lieutenant Governor Latta voted to commend him to the Executive favor. The facts of the case were then temperately stated by this journal, and the Governor appealed to not to permit the administration of justice to become involved in another political struggle, as it was in 1875. Neither at that time, nor at any time thereafter, did we demand the life of Kehoe. On the contrary we urged the Governor to decide the case on its merits; and if in his judgment Kehoe had been convicted mainly by reason of his general bad character, or by the tide of passion that followed the exposure of the Mollie Maguire murders, or if there was after discovered evidence that threw any reasonable doubt upon the issue of his guilt, we declared that the law-loving people of all parties would sustain him in refusing to execute Kehoe. We begged him to dispose of the case manfully as its exceptional importance merited, and warned him that with the law, unexecuted while its judgment was unquestioned, and Kehoe in prison during a desperate partisan battle, neither the Executive nor the administration of justice could escape the gravest imputations of perfidy in the one or unpardonable weakness in both. And this journal but spoke and appealed as did the entire unshackled press of the Commonwealth, and they voiced the universal convictions of honest citizens. But Governor Hartranft halted and turned the hopes of the criminal classes of the State toward the very fountain of authority. Had he halted bravely he would have commanded respect; but he halted trembling as he halted, and counseled only with his fears of something that was undeclared to the world. The Board of Pardons was made the little sandpile into which he thrust his head. It was made to reconsider the case, ostensibly to decide whether the sentence should be commuted to imprisonment for life—just what had been decided before; and for three months the Board played Hartranft's part, by delay on various pretexts, until September, when a tie vote again decided to refuse a recommendation for clemency. Secretary Quay having retired from the Cabinet to become Recorder of Philadelphia, Secretary Linn had succeeded him, and Linn, being undrilled in running sharp curves, he refused to follow Quay and favor Kehoe. But as one of Hartranft's Cabinet had fallen out of line, he had Attorney General Lear, of little use beyond playing political jumping-jack in a beer-pot, and Lear was made to reverse Lear and favor the reprieve he had opposed before. Lear and Latta voted to save Kehoe in September, and Linn and McCandless voted to execute the judgment of the law. Since then until now, the case has rested with Hartranft, and the votes of Luzerne and Lackawanna (where the Mollie Maguires, although formally discarded by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, have recognized as a local institution), at the late election conclusively speak the interpretation put upon Governor Hartranft's refusal to execute Kehoe by the criminal classes of that region. Now after having deliberately allowed his friends "to make political capital out of the case" he grudgingly and petulently and trembling bows to the law, apologizes to crime for his compelled respect for justice, and pours out disjointed railing against others to escape from his own infirmities.

The statement made by Governor Hartranft that there has been "uncommon anxiety to push technicalities to extremes to secure his (Kehoe's) conviction and execution for a crime of fifteen years' standing," lacks the substantial attribute of truth. The Supreme Court, to which the case was appealed and ably argued on all points, directly confront the reckless assumption of the Executive by the unanimous judgment of the Judges. The opinion, delivered by Judge Sterrett, says:

The body of the offense was clearly established. There could be no doubt that Langdon was murdered, and the evidence was amply sufficient to justify the jury in finding that the prisoner was one of the guilty parties, and that the grade of his offense was murder in the first degree. A careful review of the evidence satisfies us that "all the ingredients necessary to constitute murder in the first degree were proved to exist."

Did the seven Judges of the Supreme Court not understand the law? Did they not comprehend the evidence upon which they passed by "careful review?" Either they do not understand the technicalities of the law and the merits of the case as presented by the evidence, or Hartranft does not, and which is it? The only other hypothesis that can possibly explain the dispute between the Executive and Supreme Court is that either the Court or the Executive must be corrupt, or that the Executive deliberately discards the truth. If he believes what he asserts he is not the first citizen of the State who has differed from the judgments of the highest Courts, but Governors are not the class from which the people expect expressions of contempt for the decrees of the law.

The insolent partisan declarations of Governor Hartranft about his refusal "to erect the gallows in a political campaign," and that "whatever political advantage could be gotten from making the pardon or execution of a criminal a political question, I desired the opposition to wholly enjoy," might be deemed not inappropriate in a rounder ward meeting by a small beer campaigner, but they will grate harshly upon the ears of dispassionate citizens, coming from the Executive of the State in an utterance relating to the gravest duty the law can impose upon a public officer. They are sadly tuneless as declarations in behalf of the majesty of public authority, and they elevate condemned crime, even when the highest judgment of the law has been pronounced against it, to a debatable plane with justice and with justice at the disadvantage. They invoke the searching criticism of the administration that thus sulks at the altar of justice when murder by the potential partisan is to be punished. They recall how the prison doors swung open for Mara and Dougherty to give Hartranft the support of corrupt adverse elements in 1872; how debauchery ran riot in this city and fraud held high carnival to make him Governor; how Dougherty was killed by his murderous associates within a few months thereafter; how Mara was speedily returned to prison for a murderous attempt upon the life of one of his benefactors who had contracted for his deliverance, and how Hartranft pardoned Mara for his second illustration of his murderous purposes, which met and vanquished justice by political power. They remember how the partisan organs of the Governor in the coal regions, have been compelled to denounce his prostitution of the pardoning power in fulfillment of political contracts; how Beamish mocks the law and defies justice because he is stronger than the law itself, and how ballot-stuffers and embezzlers have found ready barter for clemency in exchange for political debauchery. They remember how Delaney, yet in office in the Executive Chamber, has been an open political broker between justice and crime, without offence to Governor Hartranft; and, with these memories quickened by the Governor's intemperate disrespect of the courts, the law, for his own high office and for himself, the letters of Hartranft and Lear will be accepted as the weird echoes of the Kehoe contract at the Sigfried conference in 1875, and of the Kehoe trust in Hartranft that he hissed at the law through the prison bars in 1876. The Ancient Order of Hibernians promptly acquitted itself of the stain of the Kehoe murderers by cutting off from the order the organizations in the counties of Luzerne, Schuylkill and Northumberland; the courts have been faithful to the law even in the tempest of murder; public sentiment has asserted its omnipotence and made a smirched Executive smite as he pleaded his sympathy with crime, and to Governor Hartranft and Attorney General Lear belong the exceptional distinction of confessing that, but for their fears, the murderer would be master of the administrator of justice in our boasted Commonwealth.

LEVINE'S UNIQUE SUICIDE.

Expostulation not an Antidote for a Dose of Laudanum.

[New York Sun of Wednesday.]

Boarders at 318 West Twenty-second street heard Rowland Levine walking in his room late on Monday night. They remembered that he had threatened to kill himself, and so rapped at his door. He readily admitted them, and his composed manner was disconcerting, for they hardly knew how to excuse the intrusion; but he relieved the awkwardness by saying that he was glad to see them, as probably it was for the last time. He had seen all the trouble he wanted to, he continued calmly, and was going to escape from any more, having just taken something that would put him at rest forever. He pointed to an empty bottle that had contained laudanum. The boarders sent for Dr. Henry R. Wilson of 202 West Twenty-second street, to whom Levine reported that he had poisoned himself. The physician tried to induce him to take an antidote.

"No," he said; "I have made up my mind to die, and I am going to."

He sat upon the sofa, fully dressed, and nobody but the physician could detect the effect of the drug. An emetic and a stomach pump were suggested, but the young man firmly declined to have anything to do with either.

"You may watch me all you want to, doctor,' he said, "but if you attempt to do anything to me I'll order you out; and if you don't go out one way you'll go another. This is my room, and I have a right to do as I like in it; and it is only through courtesy I allow any of you gentlemen to remain. If you're curious to see a man die you can stay, so long as you don't interfere with me."

The boarders argued to induce him to submit to treatment. They spoke of his duty to his widowed mother, but he was unmoved. His mother, who is in feeble health, had not been called from her room, and was ignorant of what was going on. To the strongest appeals Levine replied: "My life is my own to do as I please with, and I propose to take it. It is no pleasure for me to live."

After watching beside the patient three-quarters of an hour, and being assured, both by the young man himself and by circumstantial evidence, that nearly two hours had elapsed since he had taken the poison, the physician concluded that the dose had been either too little or too big to affect him seriously, and that he would recover all right without assistance. So he said to Levine, "I guess you'll come out all right after all."

"I hope not," was the reply. I" calculated the quantity very accurately, and I shall be disappointed if I am not successful. What's the difference, any way? There'll only be one fool less in the world. By the way, Doctor, I've a notion to bequeath my body to you, and let you see if you can find any brains in my head."

This levity increased the impression that his condition was not so serious as had been thought. Dr. Wilson said to him, as he started to leave the room. "If you get over this all right I wish you would come and see me. Perhaps a little visit will do us both good."

"All right, thank you, Doctor," Levine said, as he received the Doctor's card. "I'll like to call around for an evening, if you've plenty of brandy and soda, but I don't believe you'll ever see me."

At this he arose and shook hands with the physician, who went down stairs, and would have gone from the house had not one of the men begged him to remain in the parlor for a while, until it could be seen how Levine acted when left alone.

Levine walked to and fro in his room several times, but maintained his quiet, determined manner until a few minutes after 2 o'clock, when he suddenly collapsed. The two ounces and a half of laudanum that he had swallowed seemed to exert their full influence in an instant. Dr. Wilson was hastily recalled. He did all in his power to remove or counteract the poison. The use of a stomach pump showed that the drug had all been absorbed from the stomach. Hypodermic injections and other measures were resorted to. Finally, the dying man was kept alive for a while by artificial respiration. At 4¼ o'clock life was extinct.

Levine was between 21 and 22 years of age, was prepossessing in face and figure, and is said to have been agreeable socially when he was not despondent. During four years he had been in the employ of Lanman & Kemp, importing druggists at 68 William street, latterly as entry clerk. Mr. Kemp says that the firm held him in the highest esteem, and would have done anything in their power to assist him had they known he was in difficulty. He did not know any motive for the suicide.

The dead man left several letters to friends; these were taken charge of by persons who refused to reveal their contents. He showed the letters a short time before his death, and said that he had written and mailed others. A brief note was received by the firm yesterday morning, in which he briefly begged to be excused from duty "tomorrow (yesterday) and forever."

Dr. Wilson said that the case was an unusual one. He had met with only one similar in his practice, and that was of a man who, after taking laudanum, defied any one to touch him while he held a cocked revolver covering the doorway of his room. He thought that, in the present instance, his course was a proper one. In the case of a child, or an ordinary sick person he would have exercised his own judgment as to the use of force; but here was a man in the full possession of his faculties, mental and physical, who knew thoroughly what he was doing and the consequence of his actions. The three or four persons present would have proved powerless to overcome him, for he would have fought like a tiger

KING GOLD UP AND DOWN.

From Par to 285, and Then Back to a Sixteenth of One Per Cent.

Fortunes Made and Lost on the Changes in the Progress of the Union Army in the War of the Rebellion.

[New York Sun, November 16th.]

There was no sale of gold on Thursday, although there were offers to sell at 100 1-16, being the lowest price since 1861. The gold room contained ten or twelve idle brokers, who gathered around Secretary Mersereau's desk, but the fountain, once the center of speculation, and the home of the unhappy goldfish that died of terror in the noise and turmoil of Black Friday, was totally deserted. The fountain spurted forth a weekly stream,-just plentiful enough to serve for copious tears, instead of the whilom jet of spray that cooled the lofty room, and made the defunct gold-fish elevate his fins in joy and delight. The brokers looked as disconsolate as the fountain. The Secretary sat behind his desk with his register before him, but there was nothing to record. Two door keepers guarded the entrance, but there was no such temptation to enter as that which in the days of yore prompted a big Tennessean to force his way in and take part in the row, so they had a sinecure of it. There was only one offer to buy gold. It came from the representative of a big house that was known to need gold for customs purposes, and the little group of brokers darted from the Secretary's desk toward the door as he entered, prepared to trade on any terms. He was willing to give no more than par, and the brokers went back to the desk with a ludicrous effort to disguise the fact that their sally had been designed to make a trade. And thus the dreary day passed, without life, without movement, without trade. In short, gold has practically ceased to be a commodity. The gold room technically the New York stock exchange—gold department—may live a precarious and poverty-stricken existence until the 1st of January, but probably before that time it will die of inanition.

The dealing in gold as a commodity has a varied and interesting history. It was begun early in the war of the rebellion, although it was not until January, 1862, that it became a regularly organized business. The first dealings were made in the streets during the day, and in up-town hotels at night, but they were not large in amount, nor did the premium rise so far above par as to alarm the country. The first Bull Run battle in July, 1861, and the danger of an incursion of confederates flushed with victory into Washington had no perceptible effect, but when it became evident that instead of reducing the South in Seventy-five days, as some ardent northerners had predicted, it might take two or three years to repress the rebellion; and when the signs of the times showed that the government would have to expand the army and the currency simultaneously, gold began to go up in price, and scores of speculators started up in down-town regions that had never before been known there. The first regular traffic in gold was in a dark cellar in William street, called the Black Hole, because of its resemblance to the famous prison in Calcutta, but soon the trade became worthy of the notice of the big guns in Wall street, and the little torpedoes of William street were exploded Thenceforward they confined themselves to curbstone speculations, or "took a flyer" now and then in an up-town hotel.

The first day's transactions in the New York Gold Exchange—such was the name of the organization that wiped out the Black Hole—were at 103. They were made on January 3, 1852. Then the premium fell off to 102¼ on the 16th, and 101¼ on the 18th, reaching 104 on the 12 of February on adverse rumors from the army, then wintering near Washington. In March it struck 101 several times, and in April the highest quotation was 102. In May 104 was reached, that being the date of the siege of Yorktown, which was protracted longer than had been expected. Yorktown having been taken, the premium went down a trifle, but the uncertainties of West Point and Williamsburg sent it up again, and the march from Williamsburg to Columbia Landing, and then up into the center of the deadly peninsula, combined with the reverses of our arms late in June, made the premium 109 and a fraction. July saw the army of McClellan encamped around Harrison's Landing, and exposed to a deadly malaria that almost decimated it, and the result was an advance from 109 to 120. Some days the dial moved two per cent., and on other days, when the news, if not absolutely cheering, was still not discouraging, there was hardly a movement. In September there was a movement to 124, and in the middle of October the premium touched 123, on some news that nobody now recalls. November and December were uneventful, although in the latter month there were great military events. These probably bore their fruit in January, 1863, when the premium jumped in the first thirteen days from 138½ to 148. Ten days afterward there was an advance to 150, and the highest price on the 31st of January, 1863, was 160. The greatest fluctuation in any one day was five per cent. Late in February there was bad news from the West and other points, and 171½ to 172½ closed up the month. Better news came in March, the eastern army being in motion, and a successful cavalry raid having been reported, the price ranged from 150 to 168, with the advantage in favor of the higher figures. The premium afterward fell in this month as low as 140, but on the 31st it touched 150. In April, May and June there were no eventful movements, but in July there was a drop to 125¼, and August, 1863, saw gold down to 122¼. This was an expression of confidence in the army movements that preceded the second Bull Run battle. The next great battle was at Antietum, on September 17, 1863. On that day the telegraph news was scanty, and the gold brokers had not thought that McClellan would cross the South Mountain so soon. When it was ascertained that Antietam, although a victory, was barren of results, its effects on the gold markets were infinitessimal. From that time out for the rest of 1863 the premium ranged from 140 to 152, but the fluctuations were frequent, and brokers who were cuntent with short turns made money. Those who waited long for a rise or a fall stood on quicksands that were liable to engulf them. Their only anchors were large margins and unlimited credit.

In January, 1862, the war that was to have lasted seventy-five days had run eighteen months, and still the enemy was strongly intrenched and the issue was doubtful. The quotations in that month ran from 151½ to 159, closing at 157½. From February to March the advance was 5 per cent. (taking the closing quotations of each month), but in April, 184 was reched, partly on news from the West and partly on rumors of Grant's spring movement. This was begun in May, and was so formidable in its dimensions and apparently so well defined and successful that the price on May 1, 1864, was 176@177. Afterwards there were variations from 168 to 190 as the campaign advanced, the latter being the closing quotation of the first of that series of fearful battles. In June other causes affected the market than those relating to our own war. There were business troubles abroad, the balance of trade was against us, the flood of greenbacks and the high prices had superinduced the inflation that has since brought us to the brink of ruin, and troubles of all sort was imminent. The fluctuations in gold on several of the days of that month were so violent that no record was kept, and practically no business was done. The opening price (recorded) was 194, but subsequently 198½, 208, 210, 230, 245, and 250 were recorded, partly on account of the causes named, and partly because the campaign in Virginia did not strike the speculative mind as entirely satisfactory. In July, 1864, this feeling still prevailed and the premium advanced from 250—making a jump of 23 per cent. in the first day—to 280. Then there were several victories, and the highest and lowest prices on the 30th of July, 1864, were 253 and 258. On the 11th the price went to 285, on unfavorable news from the South, being the highest price on record.

In August, 1864, gold declined from 259 to 231 (not to touch the fractions,) and in September of the same year the premium fell to 191 on favorable advices. October, 1864, closed at 227½, having once showed a quotation of 189, but in November on the uncertainty of southern events, the price was run up to 253, although it closed at 238. On one day the fluctuation from the highest to the lowest was 14¼ per cent.

From January, 1865, the decline may be described as almost steady. It then became manifest that the confederacy was dead, and that the only difficulty to be met was that raised by our own inflation and our own overtrading. We had danced to our piper, and he waited for us to pay his wages. January opened at 226 and 228 and closed at 202@212, but on the 20th 201@207 were the quotation, and after that the range was from 198 to 220, the latter being on the 28th. From February, 1865, public confidence increased, and the result was that gold fell proportionably. From 233 on the 4th of January, there was a decline to 146 on the last of April. The day of the assassination of President Lincoln was a *dies non* for the gold room; the next day was a holiday, but when business opened again on the 17th, the price went up from 146½ to 148@153. Subsequently the alarm caused by the assassination subsided, and there was a slight decline. In May 128 was touched, and thenceforward there was a gradual advance to 148. The year closed at 144@145. In April, 1866, tae premium had fallen to 125, and in May it advanced to 140. June, 1866, was a month of big fluctuations, on account of the Fenian raid on Canada, and the speculators' pretended fear of a war with England. On the 15th the highest and lowest prices were 149½ and 147½; on the 16th they were 160 and 154½, and on the 18th (the intervening day being Sunday), they were 167½ and 155½. The fright soon subsided, however, and a decline to 134 closed the year. In 1867 the lowest price was 132, in January, and the highest 146 in October, and the year closed at 133¼. The year 1867 showed fluctuations from 147, in August, to 134, in December, and 1869 was the panic year. From January to April the fluctuations were slight, but in May there was a rise from 134 to 144, which was lost before Black Friday. On the 23d of September there were signs of a coming storm. It was known that the Jay Gould and Fisk clique were resolved to hoist the premium, and nobody knew what would be the action of the Secretary of the Treasury. Gold sold at 141@144½ in the gold room, but at the hotels sales were made at 145, and even, it was said, at 150. On Black Friday the storm broke, and before noon the price had been run up to 152½. Brokers became madmen, and howled and yelled and jostled like wild beasts. One man lost his mind and fortune together, and was led away from the noisy scene a maniac. "Will the Secretary of the Treasury sell gold?" was anxiously asked on all sides, and throngs besieged the sub-treasury to get early news of his action. At noon it came. General Butterfied was instructed to sell $4,000,000 of gold and buy $4,000,000 of bonds. In less time than it takes to write the words, the news was known in the gold room, where the pool brokers were offering 163½ and 165 (the latter figure was offered but not recorded), and there was a general rush to sell. At the close of business the dial showed 133, and the brokers retired to their offices to count up their gains or moan their losses. Some of the heaviest houses in the street had been ruined, and those who had gained millions by the breaking of the pool had no assurance that they might ever be paid. The Gold Exchange bank could not make the immense clearances of the two days, and had to be put in the hands of a receiver. The gold room was closed for nearly a week, and none of the brokers knew how they stood. Failure followed failure in rapid succession, and business outside of Wall street received a stunning blow.

The French war in 1870, combined with commercial causes, sent the premium up from 111 in April to 122½ in July, but in 1871 and 1872 it ranged between 108 and 115. In 1873 there was an advance to 118, followed, after the Jay Cooke panic, by a decline to 109. The highest price in 1874 was 114¾, and the lowest 109. For the past four years the decline has been slow, but generally steady.

Of the many brokers that made and lost fortunes in the gold room, comparatively few remain in Wall street. Old Peter Meyers who used to do most of the government selling in Secretary McCulloch's time, is in private life; Jacob Rubino, the Wall street Bohemian, who has seen more of the ups and downs of speculation than any other man, is on the Paris bourse; Rufus Hatch is engaged in western stocks; James Fisk, Jr., lies in his grave; Jay Gould is staggering under a load of Union Pacific that may crush out his life one of these days; Le Grand Lockwood is dead, and his grand mansion was sold under the hammer; and hosts of others, whose names cannot now be recalled, have passed away from the busy scene.

It is significant of the desires of merchants to aid the government in resuming that certain employers are paying their men in gold, and that an importer of wines advertises that he will sell his goods for greenbacks at par.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Facts and Suggestions, Original and Selected for Agricultural Readers.

A STUDY OF MILK.—How many thousands of men and women, boys and girls, work with it and in it daily, and how few of them have any idea of what it is. To them it is a fluid drawn from the udder of the cow; of a whitish color, emitting a peculiar odor, and affecting the palate with a sweetish alkaline taste. They know too, that a peculiar part of it comes to the surface and is called cream, which by mechanical action can be changed into buttermilk: and they know that milk can be also changed into cheese and whey, but they seldom have any fancy to gratify farther than these points. Certainly they must know that butter and buttermilk, curd and whey, each is made up of different things and that all these things differ. But what are those things? Let us first take the milk to pieces, when we find 1, Water. 2. Casein and albumen, 3. Butter, 4, Sugar of milk, 5, Salts.

Now each of these things is made of others, as:

1. Water is a compound of oxygen and hydrogen.

2. Casein and albumen are compounds of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, with sulphus and phosphorus.

3. Butter is made up of seven individual things six of which are acids, and one a sweet called glyceringe. Each butter globule then, has seven distinct things enclosed in its pellicle. 1, Butyrolic acid. 2. Margaric acid, 3. Butyric acid. 4. Caprolic acid. 6, Capric acid. 7, Glycerine.

All of which in turn are composed of individual atoms of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, while glycerine has the same elements as grape sugar and in nearly the same proportion, which are carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.

4. Sugar of milk consists of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.

5, Salts. Of which there are—1. Phosphate of lime. 2, Phosphate magnesia. 3, Phosphate of iron. 4, Chloride of Sodum (common salt.) 5, Chloride of Potassium. 6, A little chloride of lime. 7, And a little Soda.

All of which are compounds, as Phosphate of Lime, a compound of Phosporic acid and lime; Phosphate of magnesia, a compound of magnesia and Phosphoric acid; Phosphate of Iron, a compound of iron and phosphoric acid: choride of iron, a compound of chlorine and iron; chloride of Sodum, a compound of chloride and Sodium; chloride of Potassium, a compound of Potassium and chlorine; chloride of lime a compound of lime and chlorine, and Soda, which is prepared from the sulphate of soda, and is a compound of carbon and sodium.

Thus we find milk to be a complicate compound ultimately made up of a few grasses and primary elements beyond which mortal man is not yet suffered to go.

ON CROSS-BREEDING SHEEP.—Mr. Joseph Harris, author of "Harris on the Pig," in a catalogue recently issued by him, gives an interesting account of his experience in crossing Merinos and Cotswolds—the rams of the latter breed being used upon ewes of the former, and the female produce again being bred to pure Cotswold rams, and so on for four generations, as follows:

Starting with a flock of sixty common Michigan Merino ewes, and using a pure bred Mapleshade ram, I got seventy-three lambs from the sixty ewes, and raised seventy-two of them. The ram lambs I sold to the butcher. The ewe lambs, at the proper age, were bred to a pure Cotswold ram, and the ewe lambs from this second cross, at the proper age, were bred to a pure Cotswold ram. The lambs so obtained have 87½ per cent. of Cotswold blood. The next, a fourth cross, of which I have only a few, contain 93¾ per cent. of Cotswold blood. Four crosses is as far as I have gone, though I propose to continue this method of breeding, using in all cases a pure-bred Cotswold ram.

I am a breeder of pure Cotswolds, and an an enthusiastic advocate of them. But there are many who think that "like produces like," and they select accordingly. Said an experienced fine-wool sheep breeder, a few days since, in looking over my flock: "If I wanted a ram, that is the one I would select," and he pointed out one of the Catswold Merinos. "I would rather have him than any two of your thoroughbreds." The fact that this splendid grade ram was obtained by using a thoroughbred had no weight with him. I believe he is wrong. I believe we should always use good thoroughbred sires.

The first-cross sheep have fine, close fleeces, somewhat resembling Southdown, but finer. The wool is in great demand.

The second cross varies somewhat. Some of the lambs look exactly like pure-bred Cotswolds. All of them have wool long enough for combing, and all are remarkably vigorous, handsome, well-formed, healthy sheep. I showed a second-cross yearling ewe at the fair this year that was "as pretty as a picture"—strong, square, short-legged, full-bodied sheep, with long wool, a beautiful head and handsome foretop—in fact, a model Cotswold in everything but pedigree. I have another two-cross ewe that I exhibited in 1876. She sheared 13 lbs., and weighed, in breeding condition, at two years old, 237 lbs.

The three-cross lambs are, in everything but pedigree, Cotswolds. If I was going to exhibit at a fair a pen of three best lambs, or yearlings, or two-year-olds, without regard to the breed or breeding, I should select from these grades two or three cross lambs or sheep.

One word in regard to lambing. Many farmers seem to fear that if they put a large Cotswold ram to a small merino ewe there will be trouble at lambing time. So far as my experience goes their fears are groundless. We have never had the slightest trouble. A well-bred Cotswold has a small head, and it is the size of the head and not the weight of the lamb that causes trouble in lambing. We frequently have had lambs from common Merino ewes weighing 12 lbs. at birth, and in some instances 14 lbs.—and this from ewes weighing not over 80 lbs.—and yet we have never had any trouble in lambing.

The real secret of success in raising Cotswold Merino lambs is to feed the Merino ewes a little better than common during the winter, and after lambing to feed them as well as you know how. A small Merino ewe cannot produce a 14 lb. lamb, and give it all the milk it requires, till it weighs 75 lbs., unless she has something to eat.

VALUE OF CLAWSON WHEAT.—Mr. William Strong, Kalamazoo, Mich., writes the *Country Gentleman* in reply to a recent inquiry on this subject:

"Since June I have sold one thousand bushels of Clawson wheat, part to a large shipping firm of this place. The price received was the highest price paid for the very best wheat of any kind. A lot of Arnold's Gold Medal wheat, which I sold to the above mentioned miller at the same time, I could get no more for—not even the fraction of a cent per bushel. There have been sold in this market this fall many thousands of bushels of the Clawson, and I have yet to hear of the first instance where it has not brought the very highest price paid for any wheat. And I would remark that so many reports of large yields of wheat were never heard before in this country. Many well authenticated cases are known where this wheat has yielded from 35 to 48 bushels per acre this year. Poor yields of it are the exception, and large yields the rule hereabouts. So far as my observation extends, there has been more Clawson sown this fall than all other kinds put together."

JERSEY BULLS.—The following article clipped from the Philadelphia *Times*, will be interesting to those of our readers who desire to know something concerning the Jersey breed of cattle:

A Jersey bull, after he has passed his second year, is a terribly wild fellow even among bulls. He is rarely permitted to roam the pasture, for five-barred fences offer no difficulties that he cannot surmount, and unless ringed through his nose and chained from horns to nostrils and from nostrils to feet, he rushes with lowered head at everybody and everything. The cows, however, are all gentleness. Their form is the perfection of kine beauty. They need but antlered horns to transfer them into deers. Their breath is like the scent of new mown hay. The richness of their cream glistens through their skin. Their eyes are large and lustrous and intelligent looking. Their horns are, or should be, short, small at the base, tapering and tipped with black. Their small size and deer like aspect distinguish them from the Guernseys, which are larger, coarser in the head, heavier in the bone and with horns longer and thicker at the base. The Jersey cow's greatest charm, however, is the milk, or rather cream—it is nearly all cream—that she produces. Nothing but a draught of it can give an idea of its excellent richness and fine flavor. Even though the Jersey animal may not produce as much milk as her common grade sister of America, yet what she does yield produces far more butter, such s its wealth of the oil that forms the dairy's golden treasure, and for this reason the Jersey cattle are now being introduced among those farmers who can see nothing in the beauty of the beauties of the Channel Islands.

EARLY MATURING STOCK.—The attention of advanced stockmen is turning to the question of early maturing stock, thus avoiding the expense and risk of feeding cattle three or four years, and hogs eighteen to twenty months, which are intended for the butcher.

The English running horses are put on the turf at two and three years old; the common, cold blooded breeds at this age are mere colts, tender and helpless. It is the same with common stock of pigs and cattle. The old time woods hogs has only fairly got a growing at nine months, at which age the improved breeds with the proper care and full feeding are ready for slaughter, and yield a profit to the breeder three times greater than the raw-boned, slow-growing hog. The same rule applies to cattle. A calf of the most approved beef breeds, pushed judiciously with full feed, and not allowed to stand still or go backwards a day after it is dropped till the animal is two or two and a half years old, can be made to easily weigh 1,200 pounds and upward. This, at 3 cents a pound, the price the best animals of that age sold for this fall, will bring $36. But to place the price at minimum figures, and say $30, the feeder has $12 to $15 a year as pay for his outlay and care, with the minimum risk of loss by disease or accident.

Suppose these cattle are kept till three or four years old; they will then weigh, if well fed (and they will consume a much larger quantity of food daily), 1,400 or 1,500 pounds. For feeding the animals 18 months longer, by which time they will have consumed double the quantity of food daily, we have, at the same price for beef, $42 to $45 per head, or $12 to $15 for two-thirds longer time, and at least double the quantity of food, with the additional risk of loss through accident or disease. The first nine months of a pig's life, if the right kind of stock is secured, is more profitable to the owner by at least 50 per cent. than the following nine months; and in the first two years or thirty months of a calf's life there is more gain to the owner by at least 50 per cent., if not 100 per cent. (if the extra feed, additional risk and the loss of use of capital invested are computed), than in the steer of three and a half to four years old.

Few if any practical breeders and feeders will question these facts, but the average grade stock are incapable of being pushed to such a point of perfection and early maturity, as to accomplish this desirable end and make a well matured animal at the age of two or two and a half years. That this point can be attained as well in the steer as in the pig, there can be no question. It has been accomplished in the best breeds of cattle, and what is required of the farmer who proposes to turn his attention principally to stock-raising, is to breed for this end. Let him aim to have an animal that will bring him $30 to $35 at two to two and a half years old, rather than wait three or four years to get $40 to $50. The rapid return and reinvestment of capital is an important factor in the case, quite as valuable as the rapid gain of the young beast.

Let farmers carefully consider this phase of stock-raising, and if they are wide-awake to their own interests they will breed with an eye to early maturity and push their animals from babyhood. —*Kansas Farmer.*

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.... W. SCHOYER.... E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1878

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We offer to every subscriber of The Weekly Post from and after January 1st, 1879, until further notice, a Beautiful Engraving. We offer, in addition, to every subscriber the full value of their subscription in a thoroughly live, readable newspaper. We ask Democrats and our friends everywhere to exert themselves in extending the circulation of The Post. We will furnish specimen copies on application.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To HON. WM. A. WALLACE, *United States Senator:*

The fact comes to me from several sources that you are employed and are employing others in circulating among Democrats of the State, handbills, containing a scurrilous personal attack on the undersigned, which he is not disposed to pass unheeded. Further proof of your responsibility for the document is found in the fact that while maligning others you bestow lavish praise upon yourself; quite a characteristic proceeding. That you had not the courage or manliness to place your signature to the libel you circulate, but take refuge behind your home organ, is quite in keeping with your reputed trickiness.

First, Senator, as to the personal matters you suggest. The only favor alleged that you ever conferred on me was a recommendation for membership of the National Democratic Committee in 1872. I am obliged to say even this solitary instance is not correctly stated, as you had a man for the place then as ever since, and the honor came from the Committee. To put it mildly you don't speak the truth. You make public proclamation of how often and persistently you have opposed me in matters in which you assume I was deeply interested; you make a virtue of such opposition, but neglect to state that all the time I was receiving letters from you professing the greatest friendship. In this respect, Senator, you needlessly advertise your own double-dealing and hypocrisy. It is your cheap boast, for instance, you were not for me for United States Senator in 1874, when you knew I was *not* a candidate, but an avowed and earnest supporter, through the press and at Harrisburg, of your own election. You assert you were not for me for Governor at Erie in 1875; that I discovered in Convention, although you had professed to be my friend privately in that matter, just as you had made like hypocritical professions to Col. NOYES; and, Senator, you will remember, how your treachery at Erie was exposed and denounced to your face in Colonel NOYES' room by a friend of the present State Treasurer, and the pains it cost you to keep the incident from the public. The stalwart woodsman, who was angered by the exposure of your double-dealing, had had no prior experience of your schemes to ingraft CAMERON methods on the noble old Democratic stock. It is a good plan, Senator, in making-up for a double-faced part, with treachery to some one as a necessary outcome, to keep in mind time, place and circumstance, else the inevitable explosion, as at Erie, may involve humiliation and ignominy. You further declare, Senator,—as if it was a passport to public favor, when, in reality, it is of no consequence—that you were opposed to me for Delegate to the St. Louis Convention in 1876; yet I have your letters urging me to become a candidate, and that you was not and would not be. Afterwards you reconsidered and begged imploringly to be sent to St. Louis, as you would certainly be made President of the Convention; a position for which you received four votes, mainly Vice Presidents of the Texas Pacific road.

Not satisfied, however, with proclaiming your hostility in the past, and thus giving the lie to your repeated professions, you proclaim your purpose, somewhat arrogantly, in the future as to Mr. D. O. BARR, for whom your circular states I am "already canvassing" for a nomination next year, "by the most unworthy appeals to sectarian prejudice." I have not spoken a word or written a line on the subject, nor have I heard that gentleman say he was even a candidate. This statement therefore, which you are circulating in cold-blooded malice, is a wilful and deliberate falsehood on your part, and all that implies. To wash this out, you have but to point to a solitary instance where I did either.

Finally, sir, to bring personal matters to a close, I have never asked or received a favor at your hands. Voluntary professions of friendship and service I have had, but their value may be properly gauged by your public statement they were hypocritical. Nor is it becoming in you, whose life has been one of office-holding, coupled with the fact you are already discounting the future for other places of trust and emolument, to sneer at the aspirations of others. I find you self-nominated for the Vice Presidency in the newspaper you make the vehicle of your shameless confessions and malicious assaults; and it is a fact that you are even now at work to secure a delegation to the next Democratic National Convention on which you can trade for place or patronage. In this respect your tactics are so nearly identical with those of your colleague in the Senate, Mr. DON CAMERON, that it is needless to explain you both have learned your lessons from the same copy-book, held by your Senatorial sponsor, the venerable and illustrious SIMON CAMERON.

—Passing from these trivial questions of detail, I come to the real point, in controversy. That is, your purpose and plans to make the Democratic party of Pennsylvania the obedient machine of one-man power, and that man yourself. Or, to put it as best understood in the shameful and humiliating experience of the State, to Cameronize the party. The closeness of your relations with the CAMERONS, your hold on the corporation and subsidy power of the State, as well as your industry and cleverness in intrigue, undoubtedly give you great advantages in corrupting the Democratic organization and reducing it to the immoral level of the Republican party, which sees its highest honors descend in hereditary succession, and its policy and candidates determined with military precision, by a corrupt and corrupting cabal; but Senator I do not believe you will succeed in your purpose to so humiliate the grand old Democratic party. The basis of the elder CAMERON'S power was a straight forward loyalty to friends and co-laborers. You make treachery a boast and deceit a virtue. Your friends of this year repose in the consciousness you may sell them out next. Besides that, the masses of the party distrust your plans In the recent canvass, the west, would not tolerate your presence on the stump, and you wisely remained at the east. The most difficult duty of the Democratic speakers and press, throughout the Commonwealth, was to meet the charge that the Library Hall Convention was ruled by you on the CAMERON principle, and its candidates selected on the ground of personal fealty to your supposed interests. As a matter of fact it was untrue, but there was enough color for the charge to work grievous injury to the cause. You cultivated the idea that it was "my ticket" and "my Convention," for selfish purposes outside the State, the scope of which is now seen in your self-made nomination for the Vice Presidency by your home organ. The candidates well know that this was the dead weight under which they staggered during the canvass; it met them at every turn; and neutralized their earnest warfare on the personal rule of the CAMERON ring. "As well CAMERON as WALLACE," was the regretful logic of thousands who drifted from their old place in the Democratic party to the Nationals, or kept away from the polls.

Objections to your scarcely concealed purpose to Cameronize the Democratic party, by asserting a one man power over its councils and nominations, you assume to mean opposition to your presence in the Conventions of the party as a delegate from your county. Nothing of the kind. Your presence and experience would be welcome there, were they divorced from your plans to assert absolute control, even by the use of the most disreputable agencies known to the politics of the State. The objection that is in the minds of the people is to your perverting the Democratic organization to a mere personal machine. to crush out independence of thought or action, and reduce the party to the degraded level of Pennsylvania Republicanism. No earnest thoughtful Democrat envies that party its success considering the price at which it has been purchased.

Your attempt to create like conditions in the Democratic party will fail. All the patronage the CAMERONS have wielded or now control, would not crown the attempt with success any more than your small intrigues and petty bargainings. The Democracy have both seen and felt, in the corrupt course of the dominant party in this State for the past twenty years, the evils and political degradation that result from the one man power in State politics. They do not believe your Dictatorship would be more advantageous to the public interests, more honest, purer, or freer from the most vicious scandals, than the rule of your close friends the CAMERONS has been. It is my belief whenever this issue is squarely presented, the Democracy will prefer defeat with honor to success that binds them in dishonorable vassalage.

This discussion is not of my seeking, but has been forced on me, and the facts are proper to my political and personal vindication as a man and a Democrat against your open and covert attacks. Not that they are to be feared, save as slander and falsehood are detestable, for recent political results have confirmed the fact that your friendships are more fatal than your enmities. JAMES P. BARR.

ENGLAND IN ASIA AND AT HOME

Mail advices, by correspondents as well as the English newspapers, agree that the BEACONSFIELD Ministry is losing ground. The tendency of the Premier's policy, to aggrandize the powers of the Crown, and curtail those of Parliament, is infusing new life and cohesive power into the scattered and disorganized Liberals: and unless there is a brilliant and speedy result to the Afghan war, the Parliamentary elections, which must be held next year, will probably secure the return of the GLADSTONE party to office. The Ministry appear to be divided among themselves, some of the more influential members showing a disposition to object to the arbitrary ways of Lord BEACONSFIELD. It was by the stand this section has taken, the concession of the meeting of Parliament early next month was exacted from the Premier.

There is a formidable party in England, of great influence with Conservatives as well as Liberals, that opposes the Afghan war as unnecessary and unwise. Its prosecution they hold will not work to British interests in Asia, but the reverse. This is not a political faction, but mainly made up of those identified with Indian affairs, headed by Lord LAWRENCE, who rendered important services in quelling the great mutiny of twenty-four years ago. They have great weight on English opinion.

Russia will not interfere actively in the Afghan war, but is no doubt giving the Asiatics the same sort of substantial sympathy, in men, money and arms that England recently gave the Turks. In the final settlement, cable dispatches assert, Russia must have a voice in defining boundaries; she will not consent to the annexation of Afghanistan, nor the permanent acquisition of Afghan territory by the English. But her sympathy is so warmly expressed, as in the recent speech of General KAUFMANN, the conqueror of Khiva, to the Ameer, that serious complications may arise with Great Britain.

A short, decisive and brilliantly successful war against Afghanistan, with an honorable, and especially a profitable peace, is the one thing needful to strengthen Lord BEACONSFIELD'S power. In the first stages of the war the English have been successful, but it is suggested the Ameer does not propose to show the real strength of his army or the metal of his soldiers, until the English armies are entangled in the mountain defiles that guard his capital and principal cities. The London *Times* in its military review of the situation, disputes the practicability of further advances by the army at this season. If this is correct the British will go into quarters for the winter, with the purpose of renewing hostilities in the spring. Such delay will be bad for the home Government.

A STARTLING CONFESSION.

We print elsewhere the confession of HARTRANFT'S Major General of the National Guard, SIGFRIED, and since that office was abolished his Boiler Inspector for the anthracite region, (a very fat office) testifying to the fact that pending the Gubernatorial election of 1875, he paid two thousand dollars in cash to the Mollie Maguire Chiefs, KEHOE and SLATTERLY, the conditions being that the Mollie vote was to be transferred to HARTRANFT. Judge PERSHING, by his unflinching and courageous administration of the law, had made himself obnoxious to the secret assassins who had precipitated the reign of terror in the anthracite regions. The Republican leaders well knew this, and SIGFRIED, holding high office under HARTRANFT, was deputed to negotiate the alliance between the Republican managers and the Mollies. HOYT at the time was Chairman of the State Committee. Is it a supposable case he did not sanction and authorize the payment? HARTRANFT was Governor and was to be the chief beneficiary of the infernal alliance. Is it supposable he was not aware of the bribe and the compact? SIGFRIED is silent about where he got the two thousand dollars, and shirks any mention of HOYT'S name. He says, however, HARTRANFT was not informed of his indebtedness to the Mollies until some time after his election. This may or may not be true. For our part we don't credit it. SLATTERY'S word is as good as SIGFRIED'S, and KEHOE'S as good as either of them, and JACK declared in the Pottsville jail to the warden, as testified in the Mollie trials, that he knew "the old man at Harrisburg (HARTRANFT) wouldn't go back on us," and that the prosecution "might crack their whips.'" That showed a close understanding between the Mollies and the Governor, when taken in connection with other circumstances, and especially the payment of the money. Nor do we believe "the old man" will "go back on JACK." The recent issue of the death warrant was the prelude to another move on the Board of Pardons. The warrant will be withdrawn, and the case will go over to HOYT. It is conceded he will never sign the warrant for execution.

THERE are three bills on the calendar of the House of financial importance, which the Banking and Currency Committee intend to press to a vote at the coming session. The first and most important of the three is the Silver Certificate bill, providing that silver bullion or coin may be deposited with the Government, and that the depositor may receive a certificate which shall have all the functions that the law gives to gold certificates, The "silver men" in Congress contend that this bill is necessary in order to put silver upon an equality with gold under the law, and they intend to press it vigorously. Another important bill pending is the one to retire National bank notes and substitute Treasury notes. We have printed a synopsis of it in THE POST. It proposes no sudden change, but a gradual substitution that will work no harm to any interest. The third bill is to provide for Government bonds of small denominations for the investment of savings, and the Committee hopes to get it through the House. It authorizes the issuance of bonds of $10, $50 and $100 and upward, and makes each money order post-office a place of deposit. Fractional currency of any denomination may be deposited, and when the amount reaches five dollars the postmaster is required to forward it to the Treasury, where it is properly entered to the credit of the creditor, and when the sum of ten dollars is thus forwarded a bond, bearing four per cent. interest, shall be issued. These measures are all in the direction of a strong public sentiment. It is reported an effort will be made to repeal or amend the Silver law, on the Wall street idea, but such an attempt will be sure to result in failure.

OF the seven Congressional districts of Western Pennsylvania, the Democrats carried two, the Somerset and Fayette districts, and the Republicans the other five, but only in one district, Col. BAYNE'S, had they a majority of the whole vote. ERRETT goes to Congress with a majority against him of 5,608, HARRY WHITE with a majority against him of 7,061, DICK of Crawford, with a majority against him of 5,261, SHALLENBERGER of Beaver, with a majority against him of 565, and OSMER of Erie, with an adverse majority of 2,473. Here are five Congressmen who on financial questions, as outlined in the late canvass, will vote against the undoubted sentiment of a large majority of their constituents—majorities aggregating over 20,000 votes—should they follow the lead of the goldite and bank factions. East of the mountains, the Dauphin, the Franklin, the Bradford and the Tioga districts were carried in like manner because of a division of the Republican opposition. If this State should be represented in the next Congress, on financial issues as a majority of the people voted, the delegation would stand seven Republicans and twenty opposition. The same blunder will not be made in 1880.

IF there had ever been any doubt that HENRY M. LONG would be the speaker of the next House at Harrisburg it must now disappear. Mr. CAMERON'S Harrisburg *Telegraph* has been directed to announce that "Mr. LONG is the most prominent candidate and will undoubtedly be successful. "We congratulate the producers of the oil country on this first evidence of the great benefits that will inure to them through the success of the CAMERON-Republican party at the late election. Mr. LONG is connected with the Standard Company, in the capacity of brother-in-law, and at the last session was the champion of its interests in the House, and managed affairs pretty well for the corporation. He was bold about it too, for he stood by the Standard, knowing his constituents were the other way. HENRY will set up the committees on the oil producers next winter in a way that will be somewhat tantalizing to the Producers' Union; but we don't sympathize with them to any great extent. CAMPBELL ran that institution as a branch of the Republican party, and lo, he will have his reward.

IT will be remembered that the prevailing accusation against the advocates of the remonetization of silver was that they were the subjects of the Bonanza Kings. The fact was that the millionaire miners of Nevada were all the time gold bugs. Their mines produced nearly as much gold as silver, and they had enormous investments in securities that they would be willing to see magnified according to the single standard. Colonel FAIR, of the famous firm of O'BRIEN, FAIR & MACKEY, was interviewed recently in Philadelphia, and said:

"'We people on the Pacific Coast pay little attention to your currency disputes. We are willing to let you fight it out among yourselves. We are a hard-money people, and that is enough for us. Gold is our coin. Why, when we pay off our hands we use two wagon-loads of gold coin. You ought to see it placed upon the counter,' and the millionaire's eyes twinkled. 'All we know about your hard and soft money fight is what is contained in our press dispatches, and it doesn't interest us much.'"

THE British army advancing on Afghanistan seems to be meeting with brilliant successes that promise a speedy termination to the war. The column under Gen. BROWNE has succeeded in passing the Khyber pass without serious opposition, and on Sunday last occupied Dakka, where the pass debouches on the frontier of Afghanistan proper. This pass is twenty-eight miles long, and it was expected would be hotly contested, as in some places it is only a few hundred feet wide with precipitous mountains on each side. General BROWNE'S army is now about 160 miles from Cabul, the Afghan capital. The other British columns are reported to have met with successes. They are to act independently but within supporting distance of each other.

STANLEY MATTHEWS don't like the nullification of the silver law by the New York banks. To a *Herald* interviewer he said:

It is an attempt by the banks to dominate over the law-making power of the Government. They say in effect to Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury, "if you pass laws that don't suit us we will abrogate them. We don't want the silver dollar to become a part of the currency of the country, and we will therefore pay no regard to the law which says it shall be." Such a course can only result in antagonizing the people against banks.

They are pretty well antagonized now, and the next Congress will be very apt to make short work with the National Bank circulation by substituting Treasury notes.

MINNESOTA is a stalwart Republican State, giving at the recent election nineteen thousand majority for the Republican State ticket. It at the same election voted for open and square repudiation of its State railroad bonds. The Republican organ, the *Pioneer-Press*, wishes it to be understood that the repudiation is not the outcome of Republican principles, but "is one of the hardships of universal suffrage." With GRANT as President, the proper disposition of a regiment or two of regulars, might mitigate the "hardships of universal suffrage."

EVER since the CUSTER massacre there have been urgent demands from some military quarters for an investigation of the circumstances attending and the causes that produced that deplorable event. The conduct of Major RENO, in particular, has been severely criticized, and the assertion has been broadly made that if RENO had performed his duty CUSTER might have been rescued. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered on Major RENO'S request, which will consist of Colonels KING, MERRITT and ROYAL. This court will determine whether a court martial is necessary.

THE Chief Constructor of the Navy Department has prepared a report—which is to be embodied substantially in the report of Secretary THOMPSON—in favor of reconstructing the navy. He proposes to build a number of swift iron cruisers and a fleet of rams. For this purpose the constructor thinks Congress should appropriate $5,000,000 a year; but the Secretary will ask only $3,000,000 to start with. It is certainly expedient, if the country is to have a navy at all, that an effort at reconstruction should be made.

CRUELTY in a Minnesota insane asylum caused the death of two inmates. The chaplain is short in his accounts about five thousand dollars. Theft and murder describe the case, but no such hard words are applied.

A Southern Congressman.

Mr. Emory Speer, the member elect from the Ninth Congressional District of Georgia, is twenty-nine, and therefore four years the senior of Congressman-elect Taylor, of the First Tennessee. He is the son of a Methodist minister, whose itinerate life in a dozen Georgia towns, gave his son a State reputation for devilry. He was always a fighter, and at fifteen ran away to serve in the cavalry, returning in rags and on a mule, proudly reported as having been stolen. He was always a hard student, being as a boy devoted to Macaulay, Buckle, Gibbon and Hume—by the time he was fourteen he had two big volumes of "Pulpit Eloquence" and "British Eloquence" by heart. He has naturally a wonderful flow of language, and having a facile and chaste speaker in his father as example, and having enriched his diction by study, and constantly exercised his gift by constant practice, he is claimed to be really an orator, with a style ornate but not tawdry. and a pleasant relieving vein of humor. He has further the advantage of a fine presence and powerful physique. He lives at Athens in a well-appointed house, has a wife and large family, which is steadily increasing, has a large law practice, lives well and loves fast horses. He is a man of dauntless courage and an untiring laborer. In his last campaign against the regular Democratic nominee he spent the summer in the mountains, hunting with the mountaineers, taking part in their shooting matches and conducting such a magnetic canvass that he carried Gilmer County by 76, where at the preceding election he had not a vote, and Pickens and Fannin by 500, where he had less than 50 votes in all. He did all his own speaking against the nominee, Colonel Billups, Senator Gordon, Congressman Bell and others, having only one assistant, Mr. James Turnbull, "The Wild Cat of the Curarhee," and both of them came out badly scarred from encounters in hostile districts where arguments were met by "rocks." His district has brought forth Howell Cobb, Junius Hillyer, James Jackson and Ben Hill, and it is believed that the new representative, a man of boundless ambition, has a brilliant future before him.

WESTERN Massachusetts presents to literature a new pair of sister poets as phenomenal in the early development of their powers as the Davidsons. These are Elaine and Dora Goodale, happy farm girls of 15 and 12, whose home is in among the hills of Berkshire. Almost from babyhood they have written verses, and one hundred and forty of these their production since the age of nine, are now collected and published in a volume, entitled "Apple Blossoms." The Davidson sisters began to write at six; Margaret died before she was sixteen; and Lucretia's life spanned but a year more; so that the poetry, which made them so famous and secured the approval of such critics as Irving and Southey, was all the work, in each case, of seven or eight years of childhood. But the story of their life despite their remarkable genius, in a tragedy after all, and it is pleasant to hear that the Goodale sisters, who have been reared amid rural scenes and have written mainly on such subjects as the cheerful out-door life presented—the flowers, the seasons, the changing skies, the duties and the labors of the fields—are not to be urged by hot-house cultivation to early exhaustion and decay.

THE meeting held by the Mormon women of Salt Lake City in the theatre on the afternoon of Saturday, the 16th instant, was both large and enthusiastic, though it was called to assert the divine right of a husband to have as many wives as he can support. The ladies who spoke bore names familiar in the annals of Mormonism, and most of them boasted of their long connection with the faith and their happy experience in married life. In a series of resolutions the meeting determined to memorialize Congress, asserting the purity of the patriarchal order of Marriage and asking the passage of a constitutional amendment insuring to all the right of enjoying the blessing. So many people are asking for the sixteenth amendment for so many different objects that there is not the slightest danger of its passage.

A CONVENTION of Brooklyn lay Methodists met to consider the question of the itineracy. It was very well attended and the feeling was manifestly in favor of a permanent pastorate, but some one read the following letter, which threw a decided damper upon the proceedings:

"LONDON, August 8, 1788.—TO LADY MAXWELL—*My Dear Lady*: It is certain many persons, both in Scotland and England ['and Brooklyn,' added Brother Lee], would be well pleased to have the same preachers always, but we cannot forsake the plan of action which we have followed from the beginning For fifty years God has been pleased to bless the itinerant plan—the last year most of all. It must not be altered till I am removed, and I hope it will remain till our Lord comes to reign on earth. JOHN WESLEY."

THE gross receipts of the Paris Exposition were 12,653,746f., whereas those of 1867 were 9,830,360f. Of the latter sum, 140,000f. was for admissions before the opening and after the close, and 700,000f. for extra charges, two branches of revenue lacking this time. While, moreover, in 1877 there were only 400,000 free admissions, there were this year 950,000, and the artisan delegates from the provinces have numbered 22,000 in 1878, as compared with 354 in 1867. The aggregate number of admissions has been 16,032,725, an average of about 82,000 per day.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE BOSTON GIRL RETORTS.

"Oh! where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"I'm going to the lecture, sir," she said.

"May I go with you, my pretty maid?"
"The subject won't interest you," she said.

"Oh! what is that subject, my pretty maid?"
"The final extinction of man," she said.
—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE Japanese Government still tortures prisoners to extort confession.

THERE is in Alabama a Democratic newspaper, the Montgomery *Gazette*, which is edited by a negro.

A ROWLEY (Mass.) farmer has emptied his cistern of water and filled it with eighty six hogsheads of cider.

THE trade between France and Italy has been increased twenty-five per cent. since the opening of the Mont Cenis tunnel, in September, 1871.

MAY FISKE performs with her "British Blonde Burlesquers" on six evenings in the week, in the West, and on Sunday lectures on "Womanly Duties."

THE Constitutional Convention of California has authorized flogging as a punishment, and many of the leading newspapers of the State commend its course.

"THERE is no mistaking a real gentleman," says the New Orleans *Picayune*. "When he approaches a free lunch table he always wants a napkin and a chair."

MONTGOMERY BLAIR'S son, Woodbury Blair, is said to be engaged to Mrs. Foster, widow of the late regular army officer who figured gallantly at Fort Sumter.

DURING last week Ex-oGvernor Curtin of Pennsylvania was able to sit up in his room most of the day and see friends and neighbors at times. He is apparently in a fair way to recover his health.

A MAN committed suicide in St. Clair, Illinois, by drowning himself in four inches of water, but the local newspaper thinks he would not have succeeded if his wife had not obligingly sat on his head.

THERE lives in Eranklin county, North Carolina, a man forty-nine years old, who never heard a sermon preached, never read a chapter in the Bible, never fired a gun, and never saw a white man married.

PALACE-CAR PULLMAN says that his defaulter, Angell, was arrested probably through the aptitude of Consul Dimond at Lisbon, and that if so the Consul will get detectives reward of $50,000 and ten per cent. on the $80,000 recovered.

THE sales of one of the largest firms of hair merchants in Germany have fallen off 25 per cent. in bulk, and 40 to 50 per cent. in value, within the last three years, entirely through the increased demand for Chinese, Japanese, and other cheap hairs.

CONGRESSMAN CHALMERS, of Mississippi, has already picked out his candidate for Speaker, and that is John A. McMahon, of Ohio. Mr. Chalmers evidently agrees with the rest of the world, that Ohio ought to have some more greatness thrust upon her.

SCARCELY had John McCollough the tragedian who was playing "Virginius," in Syracuse, New York, sounded the words: "There is no public virture left in Syracuse," when a man in the parquet sprang to his feet exclaiming: "No, by jingo, nor in Utiky, either.

BERTHA VON HILLERN, who for several years performed remarkable feats in pedestrianism, and thereby accumulated considerable money has settled down to the study and practice of sculpture in Boston. She says that the walking that she has done has not in any way injured her health.

A FEW days ago the Kingston (N. Y.) *Courier* started a canard to the effect that the late Rear Admiral Paulding died a millionaire. The fact is that the only property left by him was a small and heavily mortgaged farm, life insurance policies worth less than $5,000 and a few hundred dollars in cash.

THE authorities at Milan have taken measures to prevent the German Internationalists who are at present emigrating from Germany from making Milan the centre of their propaganda, and five members of the society—viz, two Germans, one Frenchman, and two Austrians—have been expelled from the city.

THE community is not so rich in eminent men fitted for public service that it can afford to shelve a man like ex-Governor Hoffman. Yet this educated, experienced, high-minded man is virtually ostracized on account of an ill founded prejudice, while a brazen-faced scoundrel like Jimmy O'Brien is picked up and sent to Congress.

ONE of the most pleasing features about Japanese progress is the attention paid to female education. The Empress, who is said to be a very able woman, spends both time and money in fostering everything which looks toward the elevation of her countrywomen. Recently she invited a number of girls to the palace to make an exhibition of their needlework.

A WESTERN evangelist has an outfit consisting of four horses, a large covered wagon like a circus van, a tent that can be packed compactly, and appliance for cooking and sleeping. He is a clever exhorter, and his wife, who travels with him, does the singing. He goes from place to place staying in each as long as his meetings are successful. He sells hymn books, but claims that the profit is only sufficient to pay his expenses.

THE grandfather of the French leader and recent duelist, M. Leon Gambetta, was Baptiste Gambetta, an Italian, who went to Cahors, France, at the end of the wars of the first empire, and in 1818 opened a grocery in that town. His son, Joseph, having married Mle Orazie Massabie, the daughter of a chemist, opened a grocery shop on his own account, which still bears the name of the Bazar Genois. Of this marriage was born, on the 2d of April, 1838, Leon Gambetta. His father never troubled himself about his country; but Leon on coming of age, nauralized himself a French subject.

DURING a protracted meeting at a Baptist church in Livingston, Kentucky, last Thursday, the minister who was to officiate at the morning service, Carter by name, strode up the aisle with a pair of saddle-pockets thrown over his shoulder. The amazed congregation stopped singing, and watched the Rev. Mr. Carter kneel in the pulpit as was his practice. At the end of five minutes, as Carter was still motionless, some of the brethren advanced to investigate. They found two half-emptied bottles of whiskey sticking out of his coat pockets, and upon kicking him over concluded that his drunk was a more beastly one than any they had ever witnessed in the gutter. He went out of the church at the point of boots.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

Mr. Tilden Still Proclaimed to be the Only Available Candidate.

Montgomery Blair Discusses the Elements of His Power with the People.

Hon. Montgomery Blair has written a letter on the Presidency and Gov. Tilden, to a Baltimore paper, from which we make the following closing extract:

The Democratic masses nominated Tilden, and he was elected by the people by a greater majority of the men whose fathers founded the Government than were ever cast for any other man. Nevertheless, the leaders, to preserve their power in the party, deposed him. The people, in the late election, have responded by deposing about one-half of those concerned in this, and are likely, I think, to dispose of the other half at the next. The election plainly signifies that the people understand that Tilden was deposed by the Southern chiefs, and that our Northern leaders submitted to their will as that of the South, which would hereafter dictate nomination, as in ante-bellum days. The revolt against this by the people of the North might have been foreseen. It was the same short sighted reasoning and tame submission by the same class of Democrats at the North which has heretofore consolidated the North against us, and culminated in secession and war.

It is grossly unjust to the intelligence and self-respect of the people of the North, to suppose that they can be diverted from the principle with which Tilden has become identified by the personal abuse heaped upon him by a venal press. Every true man in England responded to the sentiment of Lord Chatham, when, in reply to similar assaults upon John Wilkes, in whose person the right of suffrage was then assailed, that he would glory in maintaining the right of Englishmen in the person of the worst subject of the realm! But our Hayes Democrats think our people are made of different stuff, and can be fobbed off with a meaningless tirade against fraud while tamely submitting to it, and proposing to obviate it in the future by selecting candidates less obnoxious to Tom Scott and Jay Gould!

The grounds upon which they attempt to justify their abandonment of Tilden and the great principle of popular power with which his name is now identified a e simply ridiculous. The *gravamen* of them is that he did not publicly protest against the Electoral Commission, and that his friends notified him or his nephew that the Returning Boards in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana were for sale, and suggested buying them. In view of the facts with which the public is now familiar no rational man could suppose that Tilden could by public protest have arrested the proceedings taken in Congress to depose him. Mr. Hewitt testifies that Messrs. Bayard and Thurman, the recognized leaders of the party there, had resolved on their course before he was authorized to inform Mr. Tilden of what was proposed to be done; and then, not in order that he might be consulted upon any material feature of the scheme. He pronounced the scheme to Mr. Hewitt a surrender, but could not get a day's delay to enable him to have it discussed and its character exposed to the public.

As to the cipher dispatches, Mr. Tilden denies ever having had any knowledge of them; and the circumstances show conclusively that he did not assent to the proposition alleged to be contained in them. According to the *Tribune's* translation of these dispatches, a bargain had to be struck, and all that was wanting to secure the Presidency to Tilden was that the money should have been paid. That is a condition which he could have easily complied with if he had assented to the proposition. It follows necessarily that he did not entertain it.

But it is said by some who agree in this that the mere fact that he had friendly relations with some of those charged with entertaining such schemes unfits him from again being a candidate. This is a most lame and impotent conclusion. These men have certainly never exerted any influence over Tilden's public life. They did not prevent him from making war on the Tweed and Canal Rings, or from reorganizing the finances and reduced the expenses of the State of New York. And it was because he had thus signalized himself as a fearless and capable reformer, who could not be diverted from his duty by the most powerful influence of the closest friends and ablest men, that he loomed up in 1876 as the man for the hour. The popular mind cannot be withdrawn from the consideration of great public principles to such impertinent and immaterial issues. The great facts are, that the nomination and election of Mr. Tilden was the work of the people; that his deposition was the work of the jobbers and of the politicians who had obtained control of the Democratic party organization during the prevalence of the slave question, and who were seeking to maintain that control. The rout of the party in the Northern States in the late election naturally followed. The question is plainly presented, therefore, whether the Democratic masses will continue to allow their principles to be sacrificed by the ambition of that coterie of politicians under whose leadership they have been so long and disastrously defeated. Having seen that the nomination of Tilden quelled all discord in our ranks and brought success, and that his defeat and abandonment by the Congressional coterie has brought back discord and defeat, they can be at no loss how to restore unity and strength to the party.

Yours truly,

MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

The Alabama Democratic caucus have nominated Governor George S. Houston United States Senator.

The lower House of the Vermont Legislature has passed a joint resolution instructing the Vermont Congressmen to use all honorable means to present the repeal of the resumption act.

The Cincinnati *Abend Post* (German) has stopped issuing a paper owing to a strike among the compositors. Mr. Hof, the proprietor, intends forming a stock company to resurrect the paper.

While a party of men were tunnelling under a street, in Mahanoy city, the earth fell in, killing John and Anthony Richlor and Christopher Post, and seriously injuring Michael Yempher.

A compromise has been effected between J. C. Flood, representing the Union consolidated, and Jas. Skae, representing the Sierra Nevada, by which the Sierra Nevada deeds to the Union its interest in thirty-feet of the ground lying within the Union, and also forty-eight feet of the disputed ground lying west to the north line of the Union. The remainder of the two hundred and ninety-eight feet of the disputed ground becomes the undisputed property of the Sierra Nevada.

A man named G. Saville arrived at Baldwin Hotel, San Francisco, on the 8th inst., induced E. J. Baldwin to purchase for him mining stock to the amount of $25,000 and transferred as security a letter of credit on the Union Bank of London and two ten pound notes on the same bank. Inquiry made through the Bank of California showed the letter and notes to be forgeries. Saville was arrested after a prolonged search in San Francisco and Oakland. Saville claims he purchased the letter and notes in good faith, but information in the hands of detectives renders it almost certain he is one of a gang of which a certain W. J. Floosewell was arrested in New York on the 7th inst., for passing forged notes of the Union Bank of London was a leeder.

OCEAN DISASTER.

Collision Between the Pommerania and the Noel Eilian.

The Former Vessel Sinks in a Few Minutes and the Latter Disabled.

Loss of Life Estimated Between 50 and 60.

Heroic Action of the Captain and Disgraceful Conduct of the Crew.

LONDON, November 26.—The Hamburg American line steamer Pommerania, Captain Schwenzen, which sailed from New York on the 14th of November for Hamburg, and arrived at Plymouth at midnight on the 24th, came in collision, last night about midnight, during a fog, about eight miles southwest of Folkestone, with a vessel reported to be the Welsh barque Noel Eilian of Carnarvon, from Rotterdam to Cardiff, in ballast. The Pommerania at the time was on her way from Portsmouth to Hamburg. The steamship foundered in about ten minutes. One hundred and seventy-two of her passengers and crew were saved by the iron screw steamer Glengarry, of Middlesborough, and landed at Dover. The vessel with which the Pommerania came in collision is anchored off Folkestone, with her bow stove in and her forward compartment full of water. A tug has gone to her assistance.

SHAMEFUL CONDUCT OF THE CREW.

The various accounts of survivors concur in praising Captain Schwenzen and his officers, but represent that the crew only added to the confusion by their determination to save themselves. Captain Schwenzen, to quell the excitement, to'd the passengers the vessel was aground. Roderick Schneider, a passenger, states the Captain, replying to repeated entreaties to get into one of the boats, asked them to stand alongside, when the mate shouted, "We have waited long enough." The Captain told them to pull away a little and wait. Just then the vessel sank. As she went down, Captain Schwensen threw up his arms and exclaimed "Oh, God." While the boat was rowing about, we saw many people in the water with life preservers wrongly put on, so that the lower part of the body was floating while the head was under water.

The conduct of the second boatswain on board the steamer, in endeavoring to save the ladies, was admirable, and a carpenter stood by with a hatchet, threatening to kill anybody who attempted to rush into the boats.

It is a noticeable fact that 108 sailors out 111 are saved.

THE LOST.

Wm. H. Clymer and Edward Clymer are brothers of Hon. Hiester Clymer, once the Democratic nominee for Governor and now the Representative in Congress from Berks. Hiester Clymer lost his wife—a beautiful and accomplished woman—some years ago, and has not married since. He staggered through that great trouble, to him great and never to be forgotten. The children lost in the disaster are therefore those of Wm. H. and Edward Clymer, his brothers, but he will feel the loss, as he has a sympathetic nature and a kindly heart, and wherever he is known the sympathy of the people will go out to him.

Wm. H. Clymer is the President of the First National Bank of Reading and one of the leading citizens. Edward Clymer, whose family was with the party, resides in New York. He was President of the East Penn Railroad before its consolidation with the Reading Railroad. Wm. H. Clymer's wife was a Syfert, whose father was a partner of John McManus in the great rolling mills of Reading. Socially, the loss will be a great one to Reading.

Conrad Poppenhusen, whose name is entered in the passenger list became well known in this city by his connection with railroads of Long Island.

Mr. Ernest B. Lcuke, a native of Hanover, came to this country when about twenty years old. A year or two after his arrival he went into the banking business with Mr. August Belmont, No. 21 Mason street. His connection with Mr. Belmont was severed on the 1st of October of the present year.

Mrs. Anna Bodisco is a widow of Alexander Bodisco, late Consul General of Russia in this city. Mr. Bodisco died last summer and Mrs. Bodisco was returning to her native country with her two sons, Alexander and Bovis. Mrs. Bodisco is a native of Russia, and came to this country twenty years ago with her husband, who was at that time Secretary of Legation at Washington. When her husband was made Consul in this city she came here with him and lived here until her departure in the Pommerania. She has a large circle of friends here and at Washington.

Captain Schwenzon's last voyage to this port completed his one hundred and twenty-fifth round trip between Europe and America as commander of a steamship of the Hamburg American Packet Company. He was born in Fleusburg, Schleswig, on the 28th of August, 1820. When he completed his hundredth voyage to this port, which he made in the Pommerania, in April, 1875, a record of his voyages was published in pamphlet form.

STATEMENT OF LOUIS SAUMAN.

The following is the narrative of Louis Sauman of Akron, Ohio: "We had a capital run, and got to Plymouth about three o'clock on the morning of the 25th inst. We landed some passengers and took some for Hamburg, and then ran for Cherbourg and landed passengers, nearly all of whom were cabin. Those left were mostly between decks. The crew consisted of 111. We have here, at the Sailors' Home, 72. I was in bed last night about fifteen minutes to twelve o'clock, when I felt a sudden bump as if the Pommerania had struck upon a rock. I was alarmed, but I did not think at first it was anything serious, as they had kept a good lookout, and the captain appeared to be very careful. It was his one hundred and twenty-sixth voyage. He had told us he celebrated his one hundred and twenty-fifth when he was last at Hamburg.

"A few seconds after the collision the steward and some of the crew came running to us, and said a sailing barque had run into us, and we were all to go on deck. I went on deck directly and saw our ship's light, but the fog was so great I could see nothing else, but they told me the barque had run away. The crew were then all busy lowering the boats, and the ship was beginning to sink. In lowering the boats there was great confusion, everybody trying to crowd into them. One boat filled and sank immediately after it got into the water. Two others were smashed by collision. The boats were fastened up tight and we could not get them undone. The Pommerania was sinking rapidly. There were a number of women among the passengers. I don't know how many, but eight have been saved, and a baby. I think the baby's mother has been drowned. Our captain had some fire-works on board, and let them off. We managed to get into the boats that remained, and had been there about ten minutes, when the steamer Glengarry picked us up. She cruised about a long time.

"Our Captain had a chance to save his life, but would stick to his ship. I saw him, when our boat got away from the steamer, standing on the bridge, giving commands, and trying to obtain order and save as many as he could. In 20 minutes after the collision the Pommerania went down. She did not keel over but went down gradually. The ship that ran us down I never saw at all. They told me she was a sailing barque, and that with a north northeast wind she came bowling along and ran right into us. I thought until we landed that we had run upon a rock, as the Schiller did. It was very thick weather. There was a good lookout on the Pommerania all the time. She had smart sailors, and there was always two or three upon the bridge and two on the fore part from the time she neared the channel. One boat was so crowded it was very nearly even with the water."

HEROIC EFFORTS TO SAVE LIFE.

There were nine boats on the Pommerania, four of which were crushed in the collision, and five were got off, but one being overcrowded with passengers was sunk. All the boats pulled away from the doomed ship, leaving the Captain who refused to quit the ship until the last moment. The last boat to leave was under the chief officer, who did all in his power to persuade the Captain to leave. After pulling for half an hour, the survivors were picked up by the Glengarry. One gentleman was taken from the water in an unconscious state and restored. The Glengarry stayed near the scene till daybreak, when the Pommerania was seen with her mast above the water. The Glengarry then proceeded to Dover with those saved, and landed them at nine o'clock, when they were taken to the Sailors' Home, and treated with every kindness, and breakfasted. The greatest possible order, under the circumstances, was maintained by the officers and crew.

The agents here of the Hamburg American Steamship Company say that 47 passengers of the Pommerania were to have landed at Plymouth and Cherbourg, leaving 104 on board. Four second and one third class passengers embarked at Plymouth, making the total number of passengers on board when the disaster occurred 109, provided, 47 had landed as intended.

PLENTY OF TIME TO SAVE ALL ON BOARD HAD THERE BEEN PROPER ORDER.

LONDON, November 27.—Thos. Blight, a certificated officer of the English Mercantile Marine, who embarked on the Pommerania at Plymouth, was under examination all yesterday morning by the Receiver of Wrecks, and has been detained at Dover by the Board of Trade because of the nature of his evidence. He says the Pommerania was going at half to three quarters speed. There was a good lookout and lights were burning, and it was not foggy. He heard no whistle or foghorn. Before the steamer sank there was time to save every life, if order had been maintained. He was beside the Captain when the latter put on his life belt. He heard no orders given. It was too late for orders. One of the officers told him the doors of the watertight bulkheads were all open. There was no more sea than in the Thames. All could have been saved if the sailors had not rushed to the boats.

LIVES ASCERTAINED TO BE LOST.

The Pommerania's masts will be taken out to-day. It is not expected the vessel will even be floated. The latest figures show 94 of the crew were saved out of 111 and 72 passengers out of 109.

One female and two male corpses from the wrecked Pommerania have been landed at Hastings. One of the bodies is apparently that of the officer of the steamer.

CAPTAIN SCHWENSEN FOUND FLOATING ON A PIECE OF TIMBER.

ROTTERDAM, November 27.—It is impossible to converse with Captain Schwensen, who is under medical treatment, his nervous system being strongly affected. He has received nobody. The Captain of the City of Amsterdam gives the following information: "It was a very dark night. When the Pommerania was off Folkestone, Captain Schwensen left the bridge for a moment; when he felt the shock he immediately returned to the bridge but he cannot well recollect subsequent events. The City of Amsterdam which was passing at the time heard cries for help, but could see nothing. Nevertheless, she lowered her life-boats, and Captain Schwensen was found floating on a piece of wood."

A TERRIBLE AFFRAY.

A Sheriff's Posse Fails to Capture a Desperate Character.

He Escapes After Killing a Deputy and Wounding the Sheriff and Others.

PORT GIBSON, MISS., November 27.—Dr. Buck, Sheriff of Claiborne county, having received information before daylight this morning that Harrison Page, a negro desperado who assassinated the Chancery clerk of this county two years ago, was at his house, three miles from town, went out with his deputies to arrest said Page. One of the deputies, Robert Linn, was shot and instantly killed. The Sheriff, on forcing the door, was shot in the bowels, face and arm, and is a dying condition. Thomas Harwood, another deputy, was knocked into an old cistern and left for dead, though he has since revived and is not seriously hurt. The *posse* left town immediately, and Charlie Wellman, one of the *posse*, while riding near Page's house, was shot through the face, arm, leg and hand. He is still alive. The assassin escaped, though some of his accomplices were killed.

OIL CITY.

A Panic in the Oil Exchange.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

OIL CITY, PA., November 27.—There has been something of a panic at the Oil Exchange to-day and several failures. The market opened at 92½c, advanced to 96¼c and closed at 93¾c.

A new well is being finished near Clintonville. A spouter which is being anxiously watched by the trade is due early next week.

A cooper named Henry Felton was run over by a train on the Oil Creek road this evening and instantly killed, twenty-five cars passing over the body.

GASOLINE EXPLOSION

At a Varieties Theatre in Baltimore—Several Persons Injured.

BALTIMORE, November 27.—An explosion of gasoline used in the footlights occurred to-night at a low varieties theatre on Thames street, just before the performance was to commence. About twenty persons were present in the audience. In the woman's dressing room, back of the stage, were seven girls (actresses), three of whom, Kate Bradley, Nellie Lewis and Marian Davis were badly burned in endeavoring to make their escape, being obliged to cross the burning stage to get out. R. B. Cummings, pianist, who was in the act of lighting the footlights, was very badly burned and taken to the City Hospital.

GEN. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, has written a letter formally placing himself before the Legislature of his State as a candidate for the United States Senate.

SMOKED OUT AT LAST.

General Sigfried Confesses to His Bribery of Jack Kehoe.

The Conspiracy of the Republican Leaders in 1875 With the Mollie Maguires.

Two Thousand Dollars, Cash Down, the Price Paid.

[Harrisburg Patriot of Wednesday.]

It is now two years since the trial of one of the Molly Maguires for the murder at Manch Chunk revealed the fact that Gen. Sigfried, a prominent Republican politician of Pottsville, was the principal negotiator in the wholesale purchase of the votes of the Molly Maguires for Governor Hartranft in the election of 1875. During all this time in the midst of the discussion of the Kehoe case and its connection with current politics Gen. Sigfried has preserved a discreet silence. But he has been smoked out at last. In a long interview published in the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of Monday, Gen Sigfried describes the successive steps in the negotiations which terminated in the transfer of the Molly Maguires to Governor Hartranft. From his long statement we make the following extract:

"After considerable general talk, Slattery stated that he had brought with him John Kehoe, a friend of his, who would work with him against Pershing; but as they were both poor they could not travel and spend their own money; they would do all they could against him so far as possible, even without getting a cent toward expenses, but if we could furnish them the means to travel, and get their friends to work, they were certain they could make a change of a certain number of votes in each of the Irish districts. They made a calculation, but the figures I do not now recollect. We wanted to know how much they thought it would require to pay their expenses for themselves and friends to make a thorough canvass and bring about the result stated. They put the figures at $2,000 for the State ticket and $1,000 more if they ran certain other candidates on the county ticket ahead of a certain vote. We told them that of course they could not expect the whole of the amount unless they proved, after the vote was counted, that they and their friends in the several townships had accomplished what they said. To this both replied that they must have the $2,000 at once, as they should require every cent and more to travel and get their friends to do the same, that they were in earnest in this matter, and that they did not wish anything for themselves or friends except to have their expenses paid; the satisfaction of defeating Pershing would be ample reward. After some further unimportant conversation we told them that we would consider the matter, and if we decided to furnish them the money I would telegraph Slattery. After a few days we concluded to give them the money. I telegraphed Slattery, and they came to my house. Mr. Henning was there, and after stating that we had talked over the matter, we told them that we thought that they ought to be able to accomplish the result with at least half down and the other half after the election; but they said that they could not possibly do it unless they got it all; but if that was all we could do, that they would do the *very* best they could with that amount. We finally agreed to give it, paid them $1,000 that night and the other a few days after, at Slattery's house in Tuscarora."

This admission of Gen. Sigfried confirms all that has been charged concerning the disgraceful alliance between the Republican leaders of Pennsylvania and the Molly Maguires. The chief difference between the statement of Gen. Sigfried and the testimony of John J. Slattery is the denial of the former that he said he would go to Harrisburg and get the money after the bargain was struck. Gen. Sigfried denies also that Gov. Hartranft knew anything about the transaction "until some time after the election." This difference is not material. Gen. Hoyt was Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee at the time, and it was not necessary for Gen. Sigfried to mention the source from which the money was obtained. It is enough that Gov. Hartranft became informed of the character of his indebtedness to the Molly Maguires some time after the election. But the whole character of the alliance between the Republican leaders and the Molly Maguires stands confessed in the narrative of Gen. Sigfried. Some good Republicans have shaken their heads in doubt as to the existence of this foul conspiracy with assassins for votes. They have closed their ears to the solemn declaration of Franklin B. Gowen that he knew of conferences between prominent Republicans and the chiefs of the Molly Maguires, in which large sums of money were paid for turning the tide of a State election. What do they say now to this revelation by Gen. Sigfried of the methods by which large Republican majorities are produced in certain portions of Pennsylvania?

In relating the story of the negotiations with Kehoe and Slattery General Sigfried says he would have had nothing to do with the matter had he known they were Molly Maguires. Of course not. He would have gone among reputable citizens to make bargains for votes, and no doubt his pure mind was greatly shocked when he subsequently learned that he was dealing with the chief of a band of assassins. He never intended that the money should be used in any but "a legitimate way." By no means. He knew that Slattery was "an avowed enemy of Judge Pershing" and he took it for granted that such a personal enemy would not use the money except in a legitimate way. The money was not given to buy votes at all. It was to be used by Kehoe and Slattery and their friends to "travel." The proud satisfaction of defeating Judge Pershing would be "ample reward" for three high-minded citizens who bargained for votes as coolly with General Sigfried as if they were selling him pigs. It is possible, since we have General Sigfried's word for it, that he was ignorant of the character of the men with whom he was dealing, but the principals who paid the money knew their value, and the result of the election shows that in a political as well as a commercial point of view it was a good investment. It gave the votes of the Molly Maguires to Hartranft and made him for a second time Governor of Pennsylvania.

LORNE'S RECEPTION.

Halifax in Holiday Garb and Enthusiastic.

Address of Welcome by the Mayor, to Which the Marquis Replies, and then Takes the Oath of Office.

HALIFAX, November 25.—About ten o'clock this morning, the steamer Edgar Stuart, which had been secured for the purpose was boarded by numerous representatives of the press and steamed down the harbor. A British fleet of six ships of the line were moored in the upper end of the harbor in two lines headed by the Bellerphon on the Halifax side and by the Black Prince on the Dartmouth. As the Edgar Stuart steamed around the stern of the Sarmatian, the Princess, dressed in black, with the Marquis by her side, was seen standing on deck. As the Sarmatian moved slowly up the harbor, a royal salute was thundered forth from eighteen ton guns on George's Island fort, and answered gun for gun from the York redoubt, at the mouth of the harbor. Then heavy guns on the saluting platform of the citadel thundered forth their welcome and were answered by guns of the fleet lying off the dock yard.

The occasion was a decidedly inspiring one, when the royal standard displayed by the Sarmatian fleet hoisted their colors and flung out the lines of bunting. The yards were manned from the lowest to the main truck. As they were approached, they presented a grand appearance and as one by one the five war ships were neared, the tars roared forth hearty and enthusiatic cheers in old British fashion, the band of the latter played "God Save the Queen." The Sarmatian replied by a Scottish air from pipes. After further ceremonies, the distinguished personages landed, and were met by the leading officials, when a procession was formed, and passed out of the dock yard to the Provincial hall. The streets over which the procession passed were lined with people who loudly cheered the royal party.

An address of welcome was presented to the Mayor and corporation, to which the Marquis replied, in a clear voice:

The procession proceeded to the Assembly Chamber, where the Vice-regal party arrived at twenty minutes to five. Judge Ritchie, in his crimson robes, took a seat at the left of the throne, at a table. In front of the throne at the right sat Sir John MacDonald, Hons. Pope, Baby and Dr. Tupper. On the left, Hons. MacKenzie, Bowell, Mason, Aikens and O'Connor. Her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise, took a seat to the right of Sir Patrick McDougal, administrator of the Government, His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburg, being on his left in full costume as captain of the royal navy. His breast was covered with orders and decorations.

Letters patent and commission appointing the Marquis Governor General were read, and then Major Demington, the Marquis' Secretary, placed in the hands of Lord Lorne the oaths of office, while Judge Ritchie handed him the Bible. The Marquis of Lorne then read the following oaths:

"I, Sir John Douglass Sutherland Campbell, commonly called the Marquis of Lorne, do swear that I will be faithful to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and will defend her to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatever which shall be made against her person, crown or dignity, and I will use my utmost endeavors to disclose and make known to Her Majesty, her heirs and survivors all treason and treacherous conspiracies which may be formed against her or them, and I do faithfully promise to maintain, support and defend to the utmost of my power the succession to the crown, which such succession, by an act entitled, An act for the limitation of the crown and the better securing the rights and liberties of the subject, is and stands limited to Princess Sophia, Electress of Hanover, and heirs of her body, being Protestants, hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other person claiming or pretending a right to the crown of this realm, and I do declare that no foreign Prince, person, prelate, state and potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority or authority, gubernatoria or spiritual within the realm, and I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian,—so help me God."

Having appended his signature, Judge Ritchie addressed His Excellency, saying, "You shall well and truly execute the office and trust of Governor General of Canada and territories extending thereon, and duly and impartially administer justice therein—so help me God. You shall do your utmost endeavor that all the clauses, matters and things contained in the several acts of Parliaments, heretofore passed and now in force relating to trade, and Her Majesty's colonies and plantations be punctually and *bona fide* preserved according to true interest and meaning thereof, so help you God. You shall well and truly execute the office of keeper of Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada according to the best of your knowledge and ability, so help you God," and the oath was administered.

While the jurat was being signed by the Judge, the Governor-General handed the great seal of the Dotalnion to the Secretary of State, the Hon. Senator Aikens, saying "I hereby give unto your hands the great seal of the Dominion for safe keeping."

Simultaneously with the announcements, the Governor-General's flag was hoisted over the Admirality house. The bells of the city churches rung out a merry peal and a salute of seventeen guns were fired from the war ships and forts proclaiming the fact that the ceremonies connected with the swearing in of our new Governor-General were complete.

JURY SYSTEM AND PAY.

The Treatment the Honest Twelve Get in Our Courts.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

I would like to present through your columns a protest against the treatment the 'honest, sober and industrious" juror gets in our Courts. Generally the character of jurors in years past has not been up to that standard which the law requires. But the writer's observation the last two years is that there is an improvement in this respect.

Now, the public officials around the Court House do not average more than six hours a day for a day's work, while the juror is not there less than five and a half hours, and sometimes as high as thirty to forty hours continuously, for which he gets no extra pay. Now, we know that the honorable Judge will say "that they used to give extra pay, and that the juror abused the privilege to make extra pay on trivial cases." We will admit that, but is it not abusing an *honest* jury, who have a difficult and important case to settle, to send them out at the close of court hours when the judges, lawyers and every intelligent person about the Court room knows that it will require hours or *all night* to decide the case. The writer heard a prominent lawyer remarking, when asked by opposing counsel "if it was not too late to let the case go to the jury"—it was then one hour before closing time, and a case that involved $8,000, and neither of the attorneys had made their argument,—"Oh, the jury will have plenty of time to settle it to-night." We protest against this kind of treatment. The honorable Judges have discretionary power in the premises. When they send a jury to the room with an important case that takes first class lawyers a day or two to argue law points, they should not expect jurymen to be able to settle it in an hour. The writer holds that when a case like the late railroad case—Mrs. Langdon vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad—is given to the jury they should be paid extra for their all night's stay in a dirty, filthy jury room. The honorable Judges know human nature well enough to judge between an honest and an important case, and a jury that want to steal time and money on a trivial case.

An *honest* juryman is as anxious to get home to his family and to sleep in a comfortable bed as any of the officials.

So hoping the honorable Judges will give the subject some consideration, I subscribe myself, HONEST JUROR.

MUELLER ARRESTED.

His Trial to Commence on December 16.

CINCINNATI, November 27.—John M. Mueller, contractor of the Chicago Custom House, was arrested to-day charged with unlawfully and feloniously conspiring with others to defraud the Government. Mueller was at first charged with defrauding the Government out of some $800,000, but the amount was afterwards reduced to $400,000. Mueller was held in $5,000 bail to appear in Chicago on December 16.

THE OLD WORLD.

The British Army Making Rapid Headway in Afghanistan.

Dangerous Constitutional Crisis in the Austrian Empire.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPY KHURUM FORT.

LONDON, November 27.—Fort Mahomedazim, otherwise called Khurum fort was occupied by the British this morning. The Afghan garrison fled to Peiwar at the northern extremity of Khurum valley where they are expected to offer resistance to the further advance of General Roberts.

BOMBAY, November 27.—It is reported that the Ameer of Afghanistan, upon hearing of the fall of Fort Ali Musjid, released his son Yakoob Khan.

THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT AND THE AMEER.

LONDON, November 27.—The Duke of Argyle, formerly Secretary of State for India, publishes a letter denying certain assertions in Lord Cranbrook's dispatch. He says the Gladstone government did not conclude an alliance with the Ameer of Afghanistan because the latter demanded that it should be offensive and defensive, and should pledge England to protect even his descendants against internal and external foes.

A dispatch from Dakka says the roads through the Khurd-Khyber Pass are insecure because of native plunderers. Robberies are frequent and there have been murders. Three hundred members of one tribe near Ali Musjid threw up entrenchments and maintained a three hours' musketry engagement.

BERLIN, November 27.—It is thought the speech of Gen. Kaufman at Tashkend, in presenting the sword to the Afghan envoy for transmission to the Ameer, was made, if at all, previous to the signature of the treaty of Berlin.

AUSTRIA.

A CRISIS IMMINENT.

LONDON, November 27.—The *Times'* Pesth dispatch says: "The action of the Finance Committee of the Austrian Delegation, in refusing to discuss the supplementary credit to meet the expenses incurred in the occupation of the Turkish provinces, raises a momentous question on the one side between the Crown and the Parliaments and on the other between the latter and the delegations. Article eleven of the Fundamental Charter of the State secures to the Reichsrath the examination and approval of all commercial treaties and those internaational treaties which entail charges upon the Empire or a part of it or on individual citizens or which makes territorial changes in the Kingdom or countries represented in the Reichsrath. In view of this article the committee did not deem itself competent to enter into a discussion of the supplementary moneys demanded before the Reichsrath had examined and approved the treaty of Berlin, which by the occupation of Bosnia entails charges on the Empire, and by the annexation of Spizza makes territorial changes. Count Andrassy endeavored to point out the impracticability of the course taken by the committee. He thought there were difficulties enough before them, without this being aggravated by a dispute about Parliamentary competence, the end of which could not be foreseen. An animated discussion followed, ending with a vote of 14 against 6 not to enter into a discussion of the moneys demanded and the Reichsrath had given its opinion on the treaty of Berlin to the full delegation. If the Reichsrath uses its right the same right cannot be withheld from the Hungarian Legislature, and then there might be the spectacle of the two Parliaments discussing an international treaty and possibly deciding in opposite senses from one another. This is applying the thin end of the wedge to upset the dualism which necessitated the institution of the delegations just in order to avoid the possibility of such anomalies occurring, which are calculated to paralyze all foreign action. It is killing the spirit in order to stick to the dead form." A Vienna dispatch says: "Should Count Andrassy not adjourn the delegations and summon the Reichsrath, and should the plenary sitting of the delegations overrule the committee's decision, Dr. Herbst, Chairman, and his supporters in the committee will probably resign their seats in the delegations."

RUSSIA.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK NOT ENCOURAGING.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 27.—The budget for 1877 shows the revenues have been 549,000,000 roubles, and the expenditures 1,014,000,000 roubles, nearly half of which was on the army.

THE CZAR will arrive at St. Petersburg on December 3. General Kaufman is expected at the same time.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

A CONSTANIPLE dispatch says Prince Lobanoff has gone to Adrianople.

STRIKING cotton operatives in Lancashire, England, are resuming work at the reduction.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from New Caledonia of a fresh massacre of colonists by the natives.

THE American residents of Paris last night gave a banquet in honor of Gov. Richard C. McCormick.

BARON ADELSWOERD, Minister for Sweden and Norway, Chevandier DeValdrome, statesman, and Gustave Andre, Senator, are dead.

IT is feared fifteen persons were drowned by the disaster to the ferry boat which was in collision with a ship at anchor in the river Mersey yesterday.

INTELLIGENCE has been received at Constantinople that a revolt has broken out in Kurdistan. Troops have been sent to suppress the disturbance.

THE Town Council of Trieste has been dissolved by an imperial order, in consequence, it is understood, of the majority coquetting with the Italian party.

PRINCE CHARLES of Roumania, has issued his proclamation formally annexing the Dobrudscha, and proclaiming liberty and equality for Mohammedans and Christians.

THE United States Legation has requested the American Consul at Cologne to make further inquiries concerning a citizen of Wisconsin arrested under the Socialist law, and inform the Legation of the result.

CLEVELAND mine owners passed a resolution recognizing the importance of a prompt settlement of the wages question by agreement. It is said the men are prepared to assent to a reduction of five per cent.

VIGOROUS measures are being taken by the English Government for the effectual suppression of the Transvaal rebellion. Mail steamers of the Cape of Good Hope lines are being fitted as transports. The first reinforcements sail early in December.

A DISPATCH from Tabriz, says the question of the cession of the province of Khotour to Persia is assuming a threatening phase and hostilities are possible. A detachment of Persian troops has been sent to the frontier to demand the evacuation of the province by Turkish officials.

COUNT ZICHY, Austrian Ambassador, has informed the Porte that Austria will take care the Province of Eastern Roumelia is regularly constituted in accordance with the Treaty of Berlin, and that Russian troops evacuate Turkey in May. Austria and the Porte have agreed in principle concerning the occupation of Novi Bazar. Moukhtar Pasha has appointed a commandant at Janiva. An imperial irade has been published authorizing the Porte to negotiate for a loan of one hundred million dollars.

BIG STORM IN FAYETTE.

Trees Uprooted, Houses Unroofed and Damage Done Generally.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

UNIONTOWN, PA., November 27.—A wind and rain storm of great violence passed over this section to-day. The wind blew with terrific force for six or eight hours. Trees have been uprooted, houses unroofed, chimneys destroyed, signs carried away, and damage done generally in all directions. One of a train of freight cars was unroofed while passing Mt. Braddock, and the roof borne fifty feet away. Between here and Oliphant's furnace all the fire was blown out of the fire box of a passenger engine, and the train was obliged to stop until more steam could be got up.

WASHINGTON.

Important Bills on the Senatorial Calendar.

Supervising Architect Hill and Others Arrested for Conspiracy.

THE SENATE CALENDAR OF BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—The Senate calendar, as officially prepared for Monday, shows three special orders, nine resolutions and 164 bills coming over from last session, and if Senators are disposed for business they have plenty at hand to go to work on. The most important bills are in the following condition: The original Senate bills, which will have to be considered by the House as well as the Senate, are: The bill to provide for a survey of an inland water route from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic Ocean; to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic Seas; to organize a life saving and coast guard service; to establish the Territory of Lincoln, and provide a temporary government therefor; to authorize the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to extend its railroad and telegraph lines easterly from its present eastern terminus in Arizona to a point on the Rio Grande at or near El Paso, and to aid in building the same; to amend the Texas Pacific Railroad Act; to repeal all that part of the Resumption Act which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of United States bonds and redeem and cancel greenback currency; regulating compensation for the transportation of mails on railroad routes, and providing for classification of mail matter; to provide for the establishment of steamship mail service between the United States and Brazil; to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President; to regulate hours of labor; to establish an educational fund, and to apply the proceeds of the sales of public lands to public education; authorizing railroad companies to construct and maintain telegraph lines for commercial purposes; to provide for indemnity due to several States under the Act of March 3, 1875, relating to swamp and overflowed lands; to confer upon the Army Boards of the United States army, organized by the President to review the proceedings of courtsmartial, authority to compel the attendance of witnesses and to send for persons and papers; and to incorporate the United States Railway Mail Service Mutual Benefit Association.

The following House bills are on the calendar, with amendments, and will have to go back to the House for concurrence in said amendments: Bill for the payment to officers and soldiers of the Mexican war of three months' extra pay, provided by act of July 19, 1878; and an act to authorize the payment of gratuitous dues in legal tender notes. The following House bills are on the calendar with adverse reports: To relieve certain legal disabilities of women, and to provide for the enforcement of the eight-hour law. House bills to provide for arrears of pensions and to fix the pay of letter-carriers have passed to the second reading, and only require the concurrence of the Senate to become laws, so far as the Legislative Department is concerned. Among the resolutions coming over from last session, the most important are that of Mr. Beck, declaring the imposition of taxes for the purpose of creating a sinking fund for the extinguishment of a portion of the public debt to be unnecessary and inexpedient, and that of Mr. Blaine in relation to the tariff.

THE PENSION BUSINESS.

While the Pension Appropriation Bill will be ready by Monday next so far as the figures are concerned, its presentation may be delayed, as the committee is seriously considering the question of doing away with all Pension Agencies, and recommending some other mode of payment. The consolidation of the Pension Agencies a year ago, and the reduction in their number from fifty-eight to eighteen, saved the Government $142,729, as appears from the annual report of the Third Auditor. Some members of the committee are of opinion that they can dispense entirely with Pension Agents, and can pay pensioners with checks direct from Washington, and they can thus make a further great saving in the matters of rents and compensation.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

There have been sent hence sensational telegrams to the effect that at an informal meeting of prominent Democrats it had been decided to wage at once a war on the National Banks. While the fact may be true as to the latter plan, there is no truth that any such conference, formal or otherwise, has been held. The Democrats, those whose judgment is relied upon to shape events, now in Washington can be counted upon the fingers of one hand *sans* the thumb. Whatever action may be determined upon with respect to the financial question will not be crudely formulated, but will be the outcome of the wisdom and wisest counsel in the party. The Southern men already here, judging from their drift of conversation, seem to be willing to remove any further antagonism to Secretary Sherman's resumption plan, and let it work out its own salvation under a fair trial; but they do insist that the grinding monopoly of the National Banking system be curtailed, and are ready to favor the proposition to wipe out the banks. The indications are that, while at the ensuing session Congress will discuss the propriety of the abolition of the banks, the act of absolutely abolishing the National Bank system will be reserved for th Forty-sixth Congress.

THE CHICAGO CUSTOMS HOUSE FRAUDS.

This morning, Deputy Marshal Stillwell, of the Northern Illinois district arrived here with a certified copy of the indictment recently found by the United States District Court of Chicago, charging Hill, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and Mills, a contractor, and others with conspiracy to defraud the government. He had also warrants for the arrest of Hill and Mills, and on presenting them to the Chief Justice, bench warrants were issued and were served by Deputy Marshal Williams who had the accused parties in court at two o'clock. The bail fixed for their appearance in Chicago was $5,000 each and the same amount was fixed here for their appearance to answer December 16th, which was given. Robert C. Hewitt and Samuel C. Eas went on Mills' bond. Lester A. Bartlett became surety for Architect Hill.

MR. HAYES MUM ON HIS MESSAGE.

Various reported conversations with the President are afloat concerning the views he will express in his forthcoming message as to Southern affairs. The reports are so contradictory as to stamp them as unworthy of credence. The President has carefully refrained from foreshadowing even an outline of his message to any one, and all reports as to what views he will express are sensational. The Stalwarts, so-called, claim to have the best evidence that the message will be a key-not for Republicans, while more moderate men claim to have information of an opposite character.

CURTIN WILL CONTEST.

Great Frauds Known to Have Been Perpetrated.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—Ever since the election, ex-Governor Curtin, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Clearfield district, has been dangerously ill. Now that he is better, he is in possession of facts which, he considers, makes it his duty to himself and his party to contest the election of Yocum, Greenbacker, who was reported as his successful opponent. It is claimed that frauds enough have been discovered in a single county to give Curtin a majority of over 200, and that this will be quadrupled by a revision of the returns from other counties. The Democrats confidently expected Curtin's election by about 3,000. This would not have been large. They allege that the district was debauched by the Camerons.

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POLITICAL—THE WEEKLY POST will maintain the fundamental principles of Democracy and give to the Democratic organization and candidates a hearty and unflinching support, as the best and in fact only way to secure reform in government and the maintenance of the rights of the people and the States. Hereafter the history of the country promises to be the history of the Democratic party: but a brief time will elapse and the control of the Federal and State governments in all their branches will pass into its hands. THE POST will be a faithful guardian and defender of the honor and integrity of the party in power, as it has been a champion of its principles in the long years of adversity and defeat.

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EDITORIALS—Editorials on every subject of interest that may transpire, as well as many other features, suggested by events as they occur.

AN ENGRAVING

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OUR NEW ROAD.

Busy Scenes About the New Line.

Officers and Business Prospects of the P. & L. E. R. R.

If any one wants to know something of the cost and trouble of building a railroad, a few minutes walk to the South Side and along the street leading down the river to the mouth of Saw Mill Run will afford the necessary information. To the usual noise and busy appearance of the mills is added the sound of the pile drivers as the weight or hammer falls quickly between the ways or frame which keep it straight in its downward course. The noise of the hoisting engines, the spikers with their long nosed hammers sending home the spikes and bolts of the great trestle work all these add and give renewed life to that smoky side of the city. Contractor McGrann and Coffrode, his bridge builder, were along the line early, and everything seemed to be working well. Five hundred men and five locomotives are employed in laying the track and at "surfacing up." Next Saturday will see that part of the work practically closed. What McGrann will do with the immense amount of stuff he will have on hand that cannot be of much use except on such jobs as seventy miles of railroad, is hard to imagine. Twenty hoisting engines for the pile drivers and bridgers, ropes and tackle, boats rigged to drive great sticks of timber into the water, and which move around almost like something living; little steamboats to tow rafts and hold cribs in places; big derricks and pile drivers that, with straight up arms, hold a weight of two thousand pounds in their embrace, and letting it drop, apparently without a signal, thumps down on the end of an upright log, driving it at each belt deeper and deeper; these, with a thousand other things will be left on the contractors' hands when the work they are doing shall have been finished. That is one feature of the work which strikes the uninitiated in railroad building.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

It is an interesting sight to see them work. The trestle work, which can be seen from the Pittsburgh side, skirts the river banks for miles. It is of the heaviest kind of timber, purchased by the raft, out of the Allegheny river district. Over fifteen million feet of lumber have been used by Contractor McGrann in the construction of the road. That would clear out several board yards. The work about the new station at the south side of the Smithfield street bridge is going ahead very rapidly. It will be a freight and passenger station, and from the preparations going on one would think the managers feel confident of plenty of business. The Lake Shore road has built four hundred cars for this new road and the new road has purchased twenty-two locomotives. Their passenger cars are also on the way. The round house, commenced two weeks ago is ready for the roof. It contains stalls for forty locomotives, and is handsomely pannelled off.

TRAFFIC.

The South Side mills are all being put in shape for the switches, to connect with the new road. Singer, Nimick & Co., J. Painter & Sons, Jones & Laughlins, Graff, Bennet & Co., Sligo Iron Works, Phillips, Nimick & Co. and Lewis, Oliver & Phillips are ready to ship by the new road. North of Pittsburgh the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie road connects with forty-nine rolling mills and blast furnaces, and make connection at Youngstown for all points east, west, northeast, northwest and southwest, enabling the merchants of Pittsburgh to forward without transfer as far east as Portland, Maine, and as far west as San Francisco. The completion of this line will evidently be of great service to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as it will enable that company to find an outlet for the coke made on its line to all points in Shenango and Mahoning valleys, and give them a short line to points west of Cleveland. It will make in connection with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad a line nearly 100 miles shorter from Cleveland to Washington City than any other route.

OFFICERS.

The President and managers are all interested in the road, having a heavy traffic. The active managers are all experienced railroad men. James I. Bennett, President; W. C. Quincy, General Manager; John G. Robinson, Secretary and Treasurer; Wm. Stearns, General Superintendent; A. D. Smith, Auditor, and C. A. Chipley, General Agent, have all been busy preparing their several departments for the duties which will come suddenly upon them by reason of numerous connections and large traffic which will at once be offered.

The directors are among the best men in Pennsylvania. In addition to Mr. Bennett they are Jacob Henrici of Economy, Dr. D. Hostetter, John Reeves, M. W. Watson, James M. Bailey, Joshua Rhodes, Wm. M. Lyon, John F. Dravo, James M. Schoonmaker, J. H. Deveraux of Cleveland, John Newhall of Cleveland, and Jacob Painter, Pittsburgh.

The completion of the road is considered one of the best things that ever happened to Pittsburgh.

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Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed, in the early stages of the disease it will surely control and cure them. Do not delay trying it on appearance of first symptoms of these dangerous diseases.

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I have seen many imitations of diamond, but never saw the real Lefevre Brilliant.—M. ELROY, Stamford, Conn.

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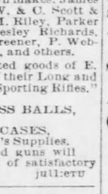
TRADE MARK. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. TRADE MARK. 

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Under the personal supervision and management of
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1	Grand Prize of	50,000	50,000
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20	Prizes of	1,000	20,000
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100	"	300	30,000
200	"	200	40,000
600	"	100	60,000
10,000	"	10	100,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100	Approximation Prizes of	$200	20,000
100	do.	100	10,000
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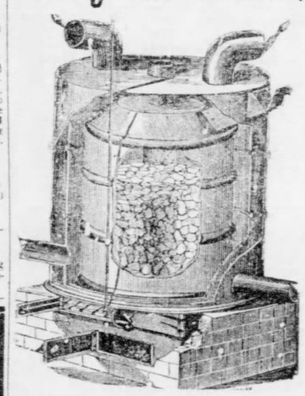

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HOW OPERAS ARE COMPOSED.

Gounod, Meyerbeer, Rossini, Auber, and Offenbach Seen at Work.

[From the London Daily News.]

Composers differ as much as authors in their manner of working. M. Gounod is one of those whom composition throws into a very fever, and who can bear no interruption or domestic sounds about them while they sit at the piano, thumping the keyboard with one hand and noting down their score with the other. Poor Madame Gounod once drove him wild by coming in to ask him for her thimble while he was endeavoring to link two phrases of an aria.

Meyerbeer used to compose methodically, sitting down to his piano as a business man to his desk, and never showing the least irritation if called away from a work, which he seemed able to take up and drop again with the utmost ease.

Rossini composed best lying on his back in bed; and if once he was *en veine* he would lie abed all day, humming his airs to himself until he had learned them by heart, and scoring down a whole act at a time after he had hummed and rehummed it to his satisfaction. His musical memory was prodigious; but his voice was so untuneful that once an Italian inn-keeper, in whose house he once hummed for three whole days at a stretch, ran up to beg him that he would desist, for that his "noise" could be heard through the open window and disturbed some English tourist dining *al fresco* down stairs.

Auber, even up to an advanced age, used to derive musical inspiration from a glass or two of champagne; and Wagner can only compose with the assistance of suits of satin clothes of divers colors, which he dons and puts off, according to the style of thing at which he is working. For instance, when spinning off a pastoral duet he will array himself in primrose satin; when he comes to a martial chorus, quick he bolts off to his dressing room to don a pair of scarlet pantaloons, with tunic and cap to match. These delightful antics were made known to the public through the very distressing circumstances that the author of the "Tannhauser" was sued by his milliner for the cost of his composing vestments, and was made to pay an extreemly long bill.

Among those whom we may call minor composers M. Lecocq is the most happily endowed, for he can forge solos and chororuses anywhere and at any time—in trains, in a hot bath, on the top of a 'bus, in the rain, or in the dentist's drawing room while waiting to have a tooth drawn. M. Vasseur, composer of "La Timbale d'Argent," who is an organist by profession, contrives his liveliest melodies by allowing his fingers to run wild over the keys of his large organ, and he, too, is a fertile workman. M. Offenbach, on the contrary, though has composed so much, is only prolific during the spring time of the year, and while residing by the seaside. If he tries to compose elsewhere, and other times of the year, his works are worth little, according to his own testimony.

SUNSET COX.

The Story That he Tells on Himself and an Humble Admirer.

[Washington Post.]

Tom Browne—not of Rugby, but of Indiana—tells a good story on Sam Cox; or, rather, repeats it from the genial Samuel, who tells it on himself:

One day, shortly after election, Mr. Cox was seated in his study hard at work, when a card was brought in. It was rather a rough-looking piece of pasteboard, betokening that the caller was not exactly of the cultured classes.

"Show the gentleman in," said Mr. Cox: whereupon there appeared a rough-looking customer, clad in the garb of a workingman, who, without waiting for ceremony, remarked, interrogatively:

"Your name is Cox?"

"I have the honor."

"S. S. Cox?"

"The same."

"Sometimes called Sunset Cox?"

"That is a *soubriquet* by which I am known among my more familiar friends."

"You formerly resided in Columbus, Ohio?"

"That happiness was once mine."

"Represented that district in Congress?"

"I enjoyed that distinguished honor—and, I may add, at a somewhat early age."

"After a while they gerrymandered that district so as as to make it a bad district for an aspiring Democrat?"

"You have evidently read the political history of your country to good purpose, my friend."

"Then you moved to New York, where there was a better show for a Democrat?"

"Well, my friend, your premise is correct. I did move to New York. But your conclusion is hardly admissible in the form of a necessary sequence. My reasons for moving to New York were not wholly political."

"We won't discuss that. After unsuccessfully trying the State at large, you availed yourself of the opportunity afforded by the death of James Brooks to move into his district?"

"I moved into the district formerly represented by the Hon. James Brooks, but again I must dissent from your conclusions."

"Let that pass. You were elected to Congress from Mr. Brooks' former district?"

"I was. But let me remark, my friend, that my time just at this moment is very much occupied. Your *resume* of my biography, faulty as some of your deductions are, in point of logic, is deeply interesting to me, and at a time of greater freedom from pressing engagements, I would be glad to canvass the subject with you at length. But just now, being unusually busy even for me, I must request you to state the precise object of your visit, and let me add that I shall be glad to serve you."

"I have no favor to ask. I am an admirer of yours. I always vote for you, and always desire to do so. I called this morning merely to inquire if you had selected your next district!"

How Dean Cured Them.

[From the Cleveland Leader.]

Many a congregation made it a part of their religion to twist their necks out of joint to witness the entrance of every person who passed up the aisle of the church.

Being worried one afternoon by this turning practice in his congregation, Mr. Dean stepped in his sermon, and said:

"Now, you listen to me, and I'll tell you who the people are as each one of them comes in."

He then went on with his sermon, when presently another man passed into the aisle, and he gave his name, residence and occupation; so he continued for some time.

At length some one opened the door who was unknown to Mr. Dean, when he cried out:

"A little old man, with drab coat and an old white hat: don't know him—look for yourselves."

The Congregation was cured.

Doctors Gave Him Up.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with

THE FIRST ENGAGEMENT.

British Troops Attack Fort Ali Musjid.

The Conflict Spirited but of Short Duration.

Afghans Evacuate the Fort by Night and the English Take Possession.

Casualties on the Side of the English, 300 Killed and Wounded.

The Invading Army Slowly Pressing Its Way Into the Interior.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

FORT ALI MUSJID IN THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, November 22.—A dispatch from Jumrood, dated this morning, says: "The Afghans abandoned Fort Ali Musjid in the course of the night, Gen. Tytlor's brigade having occupied a defile in the rear. We took possession this morning without firing a shot, and dispositions for advancing are now being made."

THE BATTLE ON THURSDAY.

The advance guard marched briskly on toward Fort Ali Musjid, and at ten o'clock commenced a skirmishing fire in the enemy's picket, which retired after a desultory reply. The British troops pressed on. At noon Ali Musjid fired his first shell, and soon cannonading became somewhat brisk. Soon after two o'clock the British infantry advanced and took up good positions. When the last rocky ridge on the left slope was crossed, a rocky plateau followed nearly up to the foot of Fort Ali Musjid rock. The skirmishers pushed on steadily, firing briskly, evoking a sharp reply from the enemy, who were studding the rock strewn slopes. In view of the expected co-operation from two brigades dispatched on the turning movement and the sun setting while as yet much had to be done, operations were reluctantly suspended till to-morrow.

RUSSIA SYMPATHIZING WITH THE AMEER.

BERLIN, November 22.—Gen. Kaufman, when delivering the sword to be transmitted to the Ameer, said: "My illustrious sovereign, in whose empire the sun never sets, and whose raised finger causes a million soldiers to take up arms, sends this pledge of friendship and unchanging affection to his friend and ally, the noble and chivalrous ruler of Afghans and Beloochees. History teaches Russia to ever espouse a just cause; that she has always known how to protect her allies from attacks of any enemy, however powerful. Whoever sides with Russia need not fear that a hair of his head will be injured. The power of the Russian sword is great. This is a fact known to the enemies of Russia as well as to her allies. May God protect and preserve the two powerful sovereigns, the Czar and the Ameer. May God promote the welfare of the two allied countries to the benefit of Afghans, Russians and humanity at large. May the echo of these words awaken consolation and hope where oppression and tyranny are paramount."

The blade of the sword has the following inscription in the Persian tongue: "May God give thee victory over the infidels."

THE VICEROY OF INDIA'S PROCLAMATION.

LAHORE, November 22.—The proclamation of the Viceroy of India recounts the history of the relations between India and Afghanistan during the last ten years. It says: "In return for the kindness of our actions and intentions, as witnessed by the Ameer's reception at Umballa, by the material aid afforded to him from time to time, and by free commerce with India accorded to Afghans we gained only ill will and discourtesy. The Ameer openly and assiduously attempted, by words and deeds, to stir up a religious hatred and bring about a war upon the British empire in India, and although he had repelled all efforts for amicable intercourse by the Indian Government, he formally received the Russian embassy, and finally, while the Russian mission was still at Cabul, he forcibly repulsed the English envoy, whose coming had been duly notified to him, and met our attempts to promote friendly relations with open indignity and defiance.

"The Ameer, mistaking for weakness the long forbearance of the British Government, thus deliberately incurred its just resentment. With the Sirdars and people of Afghanistan the Indian Government has no quarrel, as they have given no offense. The independence of Afghanistan will be respected, but the Government of India cannot tolerate that any other Power should interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan."

The proclamation concludes as follows: "Upon Ameer Shere Ali alone rests the responsibility of having exchanged friendship for hostility of the Empress of India."

WHAT IS EXPECTED TO BE ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, November 23.—The *Times*, in its military article, says: "Many reasons make it appear probable the winter campaign will close with the occupation of Doka, Kurum and Peshin Valleys. Winter is drawing near, the cold is intense and fuel and forage in the mountain districts scarce, so that for prudential reasons, the Indian Government will not care to entangle their armies too far in the hills at this season until their communications are more secure and their commisariat and transport arrangements are on a more approved footing. Three columns, as at present constituted are too weak for more extended operations in the direction of Jelalabad, Ghazni and Candahar. Were Gen. Maude's division massed at Jamrud, had General Roberts strong support at Kohat and if General Primrose were stationed between Sukur and Quetta, we should be inclined to believe in the possibility of a further advance. As it is, from a military point of view, we doubt its practicability."

PLENTY OF WORK FOR THE ENGLISH.

The Afghan troops are reported to have fought with no little skill and personal bravery, and the prisoners are sullen and threatening in their conversation. They say the Ameer did not intend any serious attempt should be made to hold Ali Musjid, and the English will find plenty of work cut out for them before reaching Jellalabad.

PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Pending the diplomatic negotiations, the East Indian Government has been massing troops on the Afghan frontier, and preparing for an arduous campaign. Three armies have been organized in order to invade Afghanistan at as many different points. The Peshawur Valley army consists of 16,000 men with 66 guns; the Kuroom Valley column of 6,000 with 24 guns; and the Quetta column of 12,000 men with 60 guns. This makes a total force of 34,000 men with 150 guns.

THE PESHAWUR COLUMN

is the largest of the three, and has the most difficult task to perform. It is under the immediate command of Lieutenant General Sir Samuel J. Browne, a distinguished officer who gained distinction at the sieges of Delhi and Lucknow during the Sepoy mutiny, and has since earned a fame that is spread throughout the East as a daring cavalry leader, a marvelous shot, and an expert in mountain warfare.

Peshawur, the starting point of this column, lies in a remote nook of the northwestern frontier of India, in a beautiful and romantic valley which is almost entirely cut off from the main body of British territory by a circling ring of wild Afghan tribes. The total population of Peshawur amounts to 60,000 souls, crowded within a low mud wall, and distributed among the tortuous alleys, or culs-de-sac, which pass by courtesy as streets in most oriental towns.

The column advancing from Peshawur upon Cabul, the Afghan capital, which is about 195 miles distant in a westerly direction, will have to force the Khyber Pass, where the recent mission of General Sir Neville Chamberlain was stopped by the Ameer's officers. The Pass, from its Peshawur end near Jumrood, to its Jelalabad end, at Dakka, is twenty-eight miles long. General Pollok having accomplished this feat with 8,000 men in 1842, it is considered that double that number will now be more than adiquate for the enterprise.

THE QUETTA COLUMN

is to advance from the city of that name upon Candahar, an Afghan stronghold 150 miles to the northwest, and about twice that distance southwest of Cabul. Quetta is placed on the maps in the poorly-defined country known as Beloochistan, and is something over 100 miles west of the true Indian frontier. Quetta is on the very border of Afghanistan, commands the western entrance to the Bolan Pass, and is on the high road to Candahar and Herat.

The Quetta column is provided with a strong siege train, which would be required in a possible assault on Candahar. Once in possession of that city, it would hold a very important strategical point, practically severing the Cabul Valley from both Southern Afghanistan and Herat. From Candahar this force could either advance northward on Ghuznee and Cabul to co-operate directly with the Peshawur column advancing by way of the Kuroom Valley.

THE KUROOM VALLEY COLUMN

is to advance into Afghanistan by a a route between those already mentioned. Its starting point is the town of Thull, a small place on the left bank of the Kuroom river, 168 miles from Cabul and 198 miles from Ghuznee, one of the strongest of the Afghan strongholds. This route is regarded as being probably the best of all the routes from the Punjab, both on account of the easiness of the road and the abundance of water, fuel, grazing, and supplies procurable in it. The inhabitants, being all Shiah Mohammedans, bear no good will to their Afghan masters. The occupation of the Kuroom and Khost Valleys by the British has been suggested more than once, on account of the admirable position which it would afford. From the first Cabul is distant but nine marches; and the two passes to the north, Pewar and Shuturgarden, leading across the Safed Koh range into the Cabul basin, are perfectly commanded by any one occupying the valley in force. The valley, in fact, turns the Khyber Pass and stretches almost to Cabul, and the difficulties to be encountered in forcing it are trivial when compared with those to be met in the passages of the Kuyber. The greatest difficulty to be encountered will be the keeping up of its communications until it has effected a junction with one of the other two columns. The Kuroom Valley force was already under way on the 19th, and a correspondent states that he found thirty miles of the road near Thall covered with troops, elephants, camels, and cattle.

A COMBINED CAMPAIGN.

Although each of the three columns is independent, and is supposed to be strong enough to resist any force that it may encounter, all three of the column will combine their movements so that they may give each other mutual support, and cooperate in the general design of the campaign. By this arrangement it is expected that the Ameer's forces will be divided and their attention distracted.

STRENGTH OF ENGLISH FORCES.

The actual strength of the English army in India is 59,968 men; the nominal strength being 62,650, this not including the native troops, who number 125,000. The forces detailed for operation against the Afghans according to recent mail advices from India and England, had a total strength of 21,475 men, and a field strength of 17,824, the Europeans here included numbering respectively 5,288 and 4,597. England could therefore send in 12,000 more Europeans before reducing her garrison in India to the figure it was at the time of the Mutiny, and thus far there have been offers of assistance from many native princes, who have strong armies of their own.

THE AMEER'S ARMY.

The Ameer's field army, according to *News* of October 28th, was placed at 50,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry and 200 guns, including a battery of Armstrong guns. The men were reported to be suffering a great deal from fever, and such forces, too, are likely to fluctuate in numbers from disaffection and quarrels. The *Neues Wiener Abendblatt* places the strength of the Ameer's regular army at 24,000 infantry, 13,000 cavalry and about 1,000 artillerymen, with 7 field batteries (26 pieces) and about 250 old style cannon of various descriptions. According to the Russian staff reports, the Afghan army contain 57 regiments of the line, 50 of which were in 1875 armed with Enfield rifles, some having bayonets, others swords. Thus there are about 37,000 regular infantry that have been drilled for eight years by native instructors, many of whom have served in the English Army. The cavalry is composed of 16 regiments, each of 4 troops of nominally 100 sabres. Of the 6,400 men, probably 5,000 are in the field. There are 8,000 irregular cavalry, levies from the Usbegs and the people of Zemindewar. Thr field artillery is placed at 5 batteries, in all 30 pieces. Excluding the mounted pieces in the forts, there are about 100 guns in use and as many in reserve. There is also the old militia forces (estimated at 95,350 horse and 61,200 infantry), somewhat decreased in value with the creation of the regular army; the Herat and the Usbeg armies might yield contingents of about 10,000 disciplined troops, and there are 3,500 irregular riflemen (Jezailchees) fairly under control. The soldiers have a uniform of their own, and the Ameer possesses gun, rifle and percussion cap factories and large stores of army clothing.

DESCRIPTION OF THULL.

Thull is a small town on the left bank of the Kurum, 163 miles by road from Cabul and 198 from Ghuznee, being at the western extremity of the tongue-shaped Kohat district, jutting forward into Afghanistan. Fifty-one miles away is Mohammed Azim's Fort, the road leading through a fertile country with splendid groves of mulberry and plane trees, though rice swamps along the river make it unhealthy. The fort in Lumsden's time (1878) was an extensive work, with eight bastions and as many round towers, surrounded by a wide ditch and covered way, and densely packed within with buildings. The march to this point is likely to be annoyed by the Jajis, a powerful and warlike tribe, whose cupidity will naturally be excited by the sight of an extensive baggage-train. The physical difficulties of the route are at least as great as those of the Khyber Pass, and it is not likely that General Roberts will push on farther than the Kurum Fort without support. His column, however, will distract and threaten to turn the Afghan main army, and so may come into prominence. The Quetta column is likely to make the real attack on Candahar, something over 140 miles to the northwest, securing which stronghold it would cut off the Cabul valley from the south and be able to co-operate with either of the other forces, against Ghuzney or Cabul, while in case of necessity it might easy the dangerous march on Herat. As to the main body (Mooltan or Peshawur force) opinions have differed in England—one set of critics holding that it was seriously intended to deliver the attack by the Khyber Pass on the Ameer's capital, others that it would be used merely to threaten and occupy him while the other columns advanced. On the whole it looks to a layman as if Candahar were to be the objective point, as its capture would be the best precautionary measure against Russia. It would be a good point whence to aid disaffected Afghans, and, being close to the Helmund, the second line of Afghan defense, it expoes to attack the whole flank and ultimately the heart of the Ameer's kingdom.

CONFLICT IN THE ENGLISH CABINET.

MANCHESTER, November 23.—The *Guardian's* London correspondent telegraphs: "The Cabinet Council yesterday was the scene of a severer conflict between the Ministers than has taken place since the departure of Lord Derby from the Ministry. The issue of the Afghan ultimatum is believed to have been the result of a compromise for the purpose of conciliating the more pacific section of the Cabinet. That party to-day carried its object, the summoning of Parliament. Its chief members are pointed out by report as Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Cross, Home Secretary, who also received considerable support from Lord Salisbury."

RUSSIA'S POSITION.

BERLIN, November 23.—The *National Zeitung* says that Russia, being satisfied the Afghan war must result in a British victory, does not contemplate intervention or interference while hostilities last, but intends to claim a voice in the settlement of the terms of peace. It bases its claim upon the proposed ratification of the Indo-Afghan frontier.

Russia will not consent to the annexation or destruction of Afghanistan, nor the permanent acquisition by England of positions commanding the passes of Balkh.

ITALY.

OUTPOURING OF THE PEOPLE IN THE CAPITAL TO RECEIVE THEIR KING.

ROME, November 24.—The King and Queen, Prince of Naples and Duke of Aosta arrived to-day and were most enthusiastically received. They were accompanied from Naples by Signor Cairoli, the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies and several Ministers, and were welcomed at the station by all the members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, civil and military authorities, sixty guilds and workmen's associations with flags and bands, and escorted to Quirinal. The route of procession was lined with stands for sightseers, and vast crowds cheered their majesties from one end of the line to the other. The King and Queen appeared to be much affected. They were obliged, after reaching the palace, to appear on the balcony four times. The city is decorated with flags and streamers and to-night there a general illumination.

PARIS, November 24.—A correspondent, telegraphing from Rome before the procession, states the soldiers and gens d'armes were stationed every fifty metres along the route. There have been three hundred arrests in Naples. It is stated the Government has proofs of the existence of a vast association, the existence of which is to kill kings. It is said the Internationalists hold 2,500,000 lire, the proceeds of a recent bank robbery.

KING HUMBERT'S ESCAPE.

HIS REPLY TO MR. HAYES' MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION.

A special by cable from Rome says that Prime Minister Cairoli has addressed the following despatch to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs:—"I have handed to his Majesty the message of felicitation and sympathy which Mr. George P. Marsh, Minister from the United States to Italy, has transmitted to me in the name of the President of the United States and the American people. His Majesty the King wishes you to inform Mr. Marsh, how agreeable and precious to him is this fresh manifestation of the friendship which unites Italy to the noble American confederation."

THE GAMBETTA-FOURTOU DUEL.

THEY MEET AND EXCHANGE SHOTS BUT NEITHER ARE WOUNDED.

PARIS, November 21.—Fourton, in his defence before the Chamber, referred to Gambetta's recent speeches as favoring the ostracism of all who are not old Republicans. Gambetta said, "That is a falsehood." On demand of President Grevy, Gambetta said: "I withdraw the word in deference to the rules of the House." An official account of the meeting, which took place at Plessis Picquet, not Hauses Bruyeres, is signed by the principals and seconds, and says that Fourton, considering that Gambetta's withdrawal did not modify the offensiveness of the epithet, requested Deputies Blin de Bowdon and Robert Mitchell to demand satisfaction. Gambetta named Deputies Allaintarge and Chemercean as his seconds, and refused to make any further withdrawal than that borne on the official minutes. M. De Fourtou won the choice of weapons, and named pistols. The parties then met and had one exchange of shots at thirty-five paces. Neither were hurt.

CHICAGO CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Government Defrauded to the Tune of $850,000.

Supervising Architect Hill and Others Indicted by the Grand Jury.

CHICAGO, November 22,—The Grand Jury in the United States Court, late to-night came into court with an indictment against the following named persons for conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the construction of the Chicago Custom House by means of fraudulent vouchers out of $850,000: James Hill, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Elward Burling, ex-Superintendent of Construction; M. A. Potter, ex-Supervising Architect; John M. Mueller, Stone Contractor, of Cincinnati; A. G. Mills, Mueller's agent and reputed partner of George J. Reed, Mueller's foreman; Alexander Wheaton, ex-Stone Inspector and George C. Prussing, ex-Assistant Superintendent of Constructions. It is understood that through some oversight, H. G. Jacobs, Chief Clerk of the Supervising Architect failed to be named in the indictment. The evidence in the custom house case is very damaging, and has been taken entirely by the Grand Jury, assisted by United States District Attorney Bangs. No other Government officers have been concerned in the matter.

It is said that the evidence goes farther than that in the preliminary examination made here last spring by the Collector of the Port, and shows continued shameful management in sub-contracts by Supervising Architect Hill, whereby the Government is being inexcusably defrauded and the city of Chicago deprived of Government buildings.

The jury also returned indictments against W. E. Endicott, ex-President of the Central National Bank, now in Europe, and against the Register in Bankruptcy, H. N. Hubbard of Chicago.

WHAT IS RESUMPTION?

It Means, According to Sherman, Equalization of Greenbacks With Coin.

He Proposes to Maintain Treasury Notes at Par in All Parts of the Country,

And Receive Greenbacks for Customs Duties at all the Ports.

Contingencies That May Arise Not Taken Into Account.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, November 23.—Secretary Sherman's explanation of his plan of resumption to the Baltimore bankers to-day (the full report of which has been telegraphed in the general press dispatches) very pointedly explains that his theory of resumption means that the equalization of greenbacks with coin is resumption. He does not consider the question of any emergency which a panic might make upon his gold reserves for the actual gold, but holds clearly that when greenbacks are at a parity actual resumption is accomplished. After all, it is only a theory, not a fact. The assumption by the Secretary that the law, as it now exists, authorizes him after January 1st next to receive greenbacks for customs duties seems to be far-fetched. With an equalization between greenbacks and gold, an importer could exchange his greenbacks for gold, and pay his duties with gold; and thus the law requiring them to be paid in gold could, by the process of whipping the devil around the stump, be evaded.

After January 1st next there will be five distinct money obligations in circulation—gold, silver, greenbacks, National Bank notes and the depreciated trade dollar. Just how the National Banks are prepared to go hand in hand with Sherman is still a mystery. While the Sub-Treasurer at New York may exchange gold for greenbacks, it is a mooted question if he will exchange National Bank notes for coin or greenbacks. The New York banks have agreed to keep no separate gold account on deposit, but the fellow who will be in the hole, after all, will be the victim who has the National Bank notes on hand. A New York banker in the *Enquirer* office to-night says: "Sherman's scheme is a very pleasant delusion; but just wait till Jay Gould comes to the front after the 1st of January next."

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23.—A Committee of Associated Bankers of Baltimore, appointed to consider the report upon the action expedient by the Baltimore banks, expressing their sympathy with and co-operation in resumption by the Government of specie payments on the 1st of January, had an interview to-day with the Secretary of the Treasury and submitted a series of questions. The Chairman said the questions were suggested in consequence of the law providing that redemption shall take place in New York. The Secretary, in his reply, said it would seem that if we secure absolutely the convertibility of United States notes into coin at the chief commercial city, we practically secure the same convertibility at every other place in the United States.

The questions prepared and submitted are:

First—Are United States legal tender notes to be received at the Baltimore Custom House on and after January 1, 1879, in payment of customs duties at their face value?

Second—Will United States legal tenders be received on and after January 1, 1879, at their face value in the purchase of United States bonds from the Treasurer?

Third—Will United States legal tender notes be redeemed in gold at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore on and after January 1, 1879?

Fourth—Will the standard silver dollar be issued in exchange for greenbacks in Baltimore on and after January 1, 1879, and contrary wise; that is, will greenbacks be issued for standard silver dollars?

Fifth—Will there be an issue of certificates of deposits of silver with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Baltimore, and will these certificates be treated as silver coin in payment of customs duties and other indebtedness to the Government?

Sixth—Will the Government, after January 1, 1879, continue the issuance of certificates of deposit of legal tender notes, commonly known as Clearing House certificates?

Secretary Sherman replied: I inferred, gentlemen, from the appointment you made with me, that some such questions as you now propose would be submitted to me; but as the law requires me officially to report to Congress in a little more than a week upon the very topics you suggest, it would be manifestly improper for me to now discuss them in such details as frankness would require. But I may say a few things which will substantially answer the object of this interview. It is true that actual resumption is confined by law to the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York. This is a wise provision, for it would be inexpedient to scatter redemption funds so that it would not be readily available. Redemption in New York, the chief commercial city of the country, establishes the equality of United States notes with coin, and this is the main thing, and carries with it their equality in all parts of the United States. The difficulties suggested by the Baltimore banks could be met by either of several expedients:

First, this Department can now, by express provision of law, sell or exchange coin for greenbacks. This has been done for years at Boston, Baltimore, Chicago and other leading ports at the same premium for gold as the market rate at New York. This could be continued after January 1st, when at New York the rate will be par, and, therefore, the same elsewhere.

Second, United States notes being at parity with coin, can, I think, under existing law be received for customs duties, and this is the only purpose for which coin is required by law to be paid the Government by a citizen, and it is the purpose for which it is usually desired. If there is any doubt upon this point, Congress may expressly authorize it.

Third, If United States notes are taken for duties in New York, they must be taken for duties in every port in the United States; otherwise, an unconstitutional preference would be made in favor of one port over other ports in the United States.

Fourth, After resumption, United States notes must be held and maintained at par for the same purposes in all parts of the United States. They can be transported easily and speedily while coin cannot be so readily and cheaply moved. It would seem that if we secure absolutely the convertibility of United States notes into coin at the chief commercial city, we practically secure the same convertibility at every other place in the United States. Exchange is usually in favor of New York but the temporary premium elsewhere will be insignificant and cannot exceed the small cost of transporting United States notes to New York. That may and has occurred when specie payments were to rule everywhere and is less likely to occur now when we have a uniform paper circulation current in all parts of the United Stotes.

My general answer, therefore, to you is that the United States will maintain its notes at par in coin in all parts of the United States, and will do so by the redemption of such notes as are presented to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and by the receipt of United States notes for both customs duties and bonds. I think this can be done without any change of the law, but as to this, Congress must be the judge. The Treasury will treat United States notes and coin as an exact equivalent in all transactions with the Government, and then all business everywhere in the United States will adapt itself to the same standard. Having stated this much, I do not think that I ought to go further, and perhaps, in my desire to be frank with you, I may have broached questions that should await the opening of Congress.

ONE SENATOR'S WIFE.

Social Anxiety in Washington About the Advent of Mrs. Bruce.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* thus speaks of a social tribulation at the national capital:—

Senator Bruce, who has been traveling in Europe with his bride since his marriage in June, is expected to arrive here soon and has engaged a handsome residence on Capitol Hill for the remainder of his Senatorial term, which expires on the 4th of March 1881.

There is some social agitation here with regard to the manner in which Mrs. Bruce will be received by the swells of Washington. She is a lady of fine personal appearance, an octoroon, and is, perhaps better educated than most of the women who intend to snub her if she presumes to enter society. She was a school teacher in Cleveland, but her husband has sufficient wealth to gratify any taste she may have in the way of personal adornment, and it is whispered that a wardrobe purchased by her in Europe would be prized by any of our belles.

It is a requirement of official etiquette here that all the Cabinet ladies and the wives of Congressmen shall make the first call upon a Senator's wife, and the wives of the older Senators always make the approach to an acquaintance with the wives of new Senators.

The only colored Senator's wife, who ever attempted an entrance to Washington society was Mrs. Pinchback, six years ago, and, being both beautiful and accomplished, she was not only treated with civility but made quite a lioness.

$250,000 IN LIFE POLICIES.

The Man Insured Dying Suddenly Two Months After the Policies Issued.

The Remarkale Career of Col. Dwight of the Bucktail Regiment.

The death on Friday last of Walton Dwight, of Binghamton, at that city, has aroused among some of the life insurance companies a commotion that is likely to be allayed only through the agency of the courts. During last September, while apparently in perfect health, Mr. Dwight secured policies to the extent of $256,000 in favor of his wife and son. It was stipulated in each case that the premium payments should be made quarterly. Many companies refused to insure him—it is said that he applied to nearly every one in the country—and such as granted him policies did so after the most stringent precautions. Three weeks ago—he was only forty-one years old—Dwight was taken suddenly sick, and solicitous agents, deputed for the purpose, clamored at his door. One of them confronted him with the charge of having procured a policy from the Manhattan Life under false pretenses, having failed to specify in his application an attack of hemorrhage in the lungs with which he was affected last spring. He admitted having failed to state the fact, but said he thought it of no moment. Then he became convalescent and the agents went home satisfied, so far as they were willing to commit themselves, that his condition was not all unlike what a good policy-holder's should be. His own physicians were about to discontinue their visits when he was again prostrated. He recovered, however, and the professional visits last week had become hardly more than matters of form. On last Friday night another attack came upon him suddenly and he died within an hour. The insurance companies knew of it almost as soon as the physicians. The situation was discussed by them in all its phases, and they determined to employ an expert to make an examination of the body after death with a view of determining not only whether or not it was diseased, but whether or not death may not have been deliberately effected. The investigation showed that he died of malarial or gastric fever. All the physicians signed a report to this effect. Several insurance companies immediately signified their willingness to pay their losses. Nearly all the insurance was made payable to himself, and his intention to use it as collateral in raising money to lay the foundation for another fortune. In order to leave no effort untried to detect foul play, portions of the body have been sent to New York and Albany for analysis.

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

Walton Dwight had a remarkable career. He was born in Windsor, Broome County, in 1836. At the age of 15 years he taught a district school in Susquehanna County, Pa. At 18 he engaged in the lumber business on the Susquehanna River, and made $3,000 before he was 20. With this money he purchased a large tract of land on the head waters of the Ohio River, and became a speculator in lumber in Chicago. Before he was 21 he was elected Chairman of the Chicago Lumber Exchange. He was a leader among gray-haired lumber operators. At the breaking out of the late war he returned to Pennsylvania a wealthy man. He enlisted in the Union army and became Colonel of the Second of the famous "Bucktail" Regiments raised in Pennsylvania. This Regiment was engaged in most of the terrible battles of the war after 1862, and it is said that less than 200 of its members returned home.

During his military career, Col. Dwight was wounded eighteen times. He had three horses killed under him in the battle of Fredericksburg. After the war he returned to his old business of lumber speculation, and purchased 30,000 acres of wild land in Canada. This yielded him a fortune of $500,000, although he was called upon to defend a most expensive lawsuit which was instituted by a purchaser of some of the land. The amount involved was $60,000 and Col. Dwight was successful. In 1867 he took up his residence in Binghamton, and at once assumed a prominent position in the affairs of the city. In 1871 he was elected Mayor.

Col. Dwight passed the early fall months in hunting and fishing, sports of which he was a lover from a boy.

Vacant Places

in the dental ranks will never occur if you place your trust in Sozodont. From youth to age it will keep the enamel of the teeth spotless and unimpaired it has the same effect upon them that kyanization has upon wood; rendering them impervious to decay.

All fractures, except of the bones, cured by Spalding's Glue. TTS

THE collossal monument to Gen. Custer is finished, and has arrived at West Point. It is made of Vermont marble.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring which did them no good. I was completely discouraged until one year ago, by the advice of my Pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost—I know it. A WORKINGMAN.

1023.2W

BULL'S FISH BILL PAID.

Minister Welsh Hands Over to Lord Salisbury $5,500,000 Under Protest.

A Gentle Reminder that the End Is Not Yet.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—In pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of State, the American Minister in London, Mr. Welsh, to-day tendered the British Government in the person of Lord Salisbury the sum of $5,500,000 gold accompanying the payment with the following communication:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, November 21, 1878.—MY LORD: I have been instructed by the President of the United States to tender to Her Majesty's Government the sum $5,500,000 in gold coin, this being the sum named by the two concurring members of the Fisheries Commission (lately setting at Halifax under authority imparted thereto by the treaty of Washington) to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of Her Brittannic Majesty. I am also instructed by the President to say that such payment is made upon the ground that the Government of the United States desires to place the maintenance of good faith in treaties and security and the value of arbitrations between nations above all question in its relations with Her Brittannic Majesty's Government as with all other governments. Under this motive, the Government of the United States decides to separate the question of withholding payment from considerations touching obligations of this payment which have been presented to Her Majesty's Government in correspondence, and which it reserves and insists upon.

I am besides instructed by the President to say that the Government of the United States deems it of the greatest importance to the common and friendly interests of the two governments in all future treatment of any questions relating to North American Fisheries that Her Brittannic Majesty's Government should be distinctly advised that the Government of the United States cannot accept the result of the Halifax Commission as furnishing any just measure of value of participation by our citizens in inshore fisheries of the British provinces, and its protest against actual payment now made, being considered by Her Majesty's Government as in any sense an acquiescence on such a measure or as warranting any inference to that effect.

I have &c.,
JOHN WELSH.

The receipt of payment was acknowledged by Lord Salisbury in due form.

HE PUT HIS FOOT IN IT,

Did Mr. Hayes, When He Interfered With Judge Gresham.

Case of Miller, Charged With Embezzling Funds of the First National Bank of Indianapolis.

[Special to Baltimore Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, November 21.—Reports of the merciless castigation given the President by Judge Gresham, of the Indianapolis District Court, for his unwarrantable and illegal interference in the proceedings against Carey W. Miller, charged with embezzling funds of the First National Bank to the amount of $30,000, has created much comment here to-day in political and legal circles. Judge Gresham is a man of peculiarly stern views as to the dignity of courts of justice and in addition to his prejudices on this point he has been noted for years for his fearless independence in all political matters. He was about the only Republican of prominence in the State, with the exception of George W. Julian, who ventured to disbelieve in the political grandeur of Senator Morton, and the Senator was worsted whenever he went into battle with Gresham. During the adjustment of cases in bankruptcy before his court the Judge has been exceedingly stern in administering the law impartially without regard to the social standing of the litigants, and has thereby won himself an enviable name for fairness. The present difficulties about the First National Bank date back many months, during the Vice Presidency of ex-Treasurer John C. New. Personal misunderstandings of one kind or another gradually brought about a chage in the administration of the concern, and defalcations following rapidly one after another gave the bank rather an unsavory reputation. In the first place James L. Slaughter was detected in a defalcation and his bondsmen made it good. Carey Miller came next. When detected and arrested he announced as a threat, that if he was prosecuted he would make some damaging revelations, involving high officials of the bank. It is understood that his object of attack was John C. New, Miller contending that New had dabbled in grain, and that his own troubles had been precipitated by direct orders from Mr. New. Whether or not these charges of Miller could be substantiated before a court of justice, it is at least significant that a very important visit was made on the President about ten days ago. Mr. New called at the White House, accompanied by John Hanna, now representative from the Indianapolis district, and also attorney for the bank in the present suit. Both gentlemen urged the President to pardon young Miller, claiming that it was a case calling for executive clemency. Mr. Hayes yielded so far as to direct the Department of Justice to order the district attorney to suspend all proceedings in the case for the present until the question of a pardon could be considered. There are many indications, first, that the President was misled by these gentlemen, who represent very powerful social influence at Indianapolis, and second, that the true inwardness of the bank affairs will now inevitably be brought to the surface. It is hard to see why Mr. Hanna, acting as attorney for the interests of the bank, should desire the pardon of one who had robbed it, and equally queer that Mr. New should display such zeal in the face of threats made against his management of the concern by Miller. The district attorney apparently knew his duty, for he intimated to the foreman of the grand jury that he was ready to co-operate in the prosecution despite the order received from Hayes.

WASHINGTON.

SHERMAN—RESUMPTION—SILVER.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—Secretary Sherman stated to-day that, while the Resumption Law said that he should resume, and pay legal tender notes in coin in New York, there was nothing in the law prohibiting him from doing the same elsewhere; that the law only made it mandatory that he should do it at New York, but he could, if he felt disposed, receive greenbacks for custom dues at Boston, Baltimore, San Francisco or any other port. He presumed that the intention of the law was that a greenback should be made as good as a gold dollar anywhere in the United States. To a question put to Secretary Sherman by Congressman Baker, of Indiana, as to how he (the Secretary) was getting along circulating silver, Sherman replied: "I cannot get the silver away from the centers and the consequence is that the dollars come back into the Treasury for customs dues. I have no doubt that if we could distribute the silver a through it would stay in circulation."

Mr. Baker—The trade dollar—how about that?

The Secretary—It is a sort of fraud. It is simply bulletined in its intent.

Mr. Baker—But it was once legal tender up to $5?

The Secretary—Yes, but that feature of it was repealed before it got into circulation, and it ought never to be a legal tender. It was intended to help the China trade. It is nothing more nor less than so much bullion, and should not by the Government stamp be made subject to the whim of the importer or exporter, who is guided by the ever changing value of silver.

THE DEFAULTER, ANGELL.

At a Cabinet meeting this afternoon, Secretary Evarts announced that the Portuguese authorities have placed Charles W. Angell, the defaulting Cashier of the Pullman Palace Car Company in the custody of the United States Consul at Lisbon, and that, although no extradition treaty exists between the United States and Portugal, his early return to this country may be confidently expected as a matter of international courtesy on the part of the Portuguese Government.

THAT ARREST IN GERMANY.

Secretary Evarts has instructed our Minister to Germany to inquire into the case of the German, a citizen of Oshkosh, Wis., recently arrested, with a view to the interference of our government if the facts in the case justify it.

Lincoln's Humanity.

[Mt. Sterling (Ky.) Democrat.]

Gen. Green Clay Smith, who is holding a protracted meeting at the Baptist church in this city, favored us with a call Wednesday morning. Noticing the motto over our desk, "With malice toward none and charity for all," he remarked that the Democrat had appropriated a Republican declaration. "But," said he, "it is a noble sentiment. While I was in Congress, during four years, I had frequent interviews with President Lincoln, and never during all that time, did I hear him utter an unkind sentiment. I was told by Secretary Stanton that at the first Cabinet meeting after the surrender, the question as to what should be done with the Confederate leaders was under discussion. Some of the Cabinet were for hanging, some for imprisonment, and so on. During the discussion the President sat at the end of the table with his legs twisted up, and said not a word. At last some one appealed to him for his views. The President's reply was, 'Gentleman, there has been blood enough spilled; not another drop shall be shed if I can help it.' Said Mr. Stanton: 'This reply was like a thunderbolt thrown into the Cabinet, and not a word of opposition was offered.'" A man who could use such language as that at such a time could truly subscribe himself "with malice toward none and charity for all."

Grow the Hayes Candidate.

[Washington Post.]

The Administration candidate for Senator from Pennsylvania is said to be Galusha A. Grow, who, in conjunction with Wayne MacVeagh and Schurz, has enjoyed substantial control of the Federal patronage in that State, and who is more influential at the White House than all the other Pennsylvania Radical politicians put together.

First Catch your Hare.

[Philadelphia Times.]

The New York *Evening Post* understands that ex-Senator Grow will be a candidate for the United States Senate "against the Camerons, and will have the support of the Hayes Republicans." It will be necessary first to catch your Hayes Republicans.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE CENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S

AN EDICT FROM ROME.

Full Text of Instructions Regarding the Discipline of Catholic Priests.

Absolute Control of the Clergy Taken Out of the Hands of the Bishops.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The following edict of the Papal authorities at Rome, relative to hearing and deciding cases of the clergy, has been in the hands of the Catholic Bishops for some weeks, but the translation has just been made public:

Instructions of the sacred congregation of the propagation of the faith on the manner of procedure to be observed by the Bishops of the United States in hearing and deciding the causes of the clergy, both criminal and disciplinary.

Although the second Plenary Council of Baltimore, amended by the Holy See, ordered a certain form of procedure, formerly established by the provincial church of St. Louis, to be observed by the ecclesiastical courts of the dioceses of the United States in criminal causes of the clergy, experience has proven that the judicial forms thus enacted have not entirely removed causes of complaint on the part of those who have fallen under censure. It has often happened, more frequently of late, that priests tried in this way and convicted, especially those who have been removed from their positions of missionary rectors, have spread complaints here and there, nay, have had recourse to this Apostolic See. It is to be regretted that oftentimes many and essential facts are wanting in the receipts, and notwithstanding all our care, grave doubts have arisen as to the measure of faith either to be accorded or denied to the documents in such cases. These things having been submitted to the sacred congregation and seriously weighed, that body has thought proper in the interest of justice to apply a remedy to those annoyances; so that innocent clergymen shall not be punished nor the guilty escape justice through legal informality. This end would be effectually reached if all the rules wisely prescribed by the Canons touching ecclesiastical trials, especially criminal trials, were ordered to be observed. However, considering that this could not well be done in places in the said United States, it has determined that, at least, some accurate investigations shall be pursued in the trial of crimes deemed necessary before sentence is pronounced. With the approbation, therefore, of our most holy master, by Divine Providence, Pope Leo XIII., the sacred congregation, in a general meeting held on the 5th of June, 1878, decreed and positively commanded that each Bishop of the above country shall select, in diocesan synod, to be called as soon as possible, five, or, where by reason of peculiar circumstances so many can be had, three at least, of his most worthy priests, as much as possible those learned in Canon law, who will constitute a sort of Judicial Council, or, as they say, a Commission of Investigation, one of whom he shall authorize to preside. But if for any grave reason a diocesan synod cannot be immediately held, either five or three ecclesiastics, as stated above, shall be named *ad interim* by the Bishop to the office in question.

The principal duty of the Commission thus constituted shall be to hear and pass upon the causes, criminal and disciplinary, of priests and other clerics, according to the form hereinafter to be proposed, as also to aid the Bishop in passing sentence. These elected to this office will seduously endeavor to pursue their investizations accurately, and to adduce all the testimony, and obtain from the accused all that is deemed necessary to the establishment of the truth, and shall furnish good and substantial reasons for pronouncing a safe and prudent sentence.

Whenever there is a question of the removal of a rector of a mission, the same cannot be ejected from the office committed to him unless by the vote and consent of at least three members of the above-mentioned commission called to try the case. The councilors elected shall hold office until the celebration of the next diocesan synod, when they will be re-elected or others chosen in their stead. Should, however, the number of councilors be reduced by death, resignation, or other cause, the Bishop shall extrasynodically fill the vacancies, as above decreed.

In the hearing of all causes, especially where the court shall have to pass definitely on the question of removal from office, the Judicial Commission will observe the following form of procedure:

1. The commission of investigation shall not be summoned, unless the Bishop beforehand shall have stated in clear and precise terms the nature of the cause calling for final removal, and the missionary rector shall have chosen to be tried rather than voluntarily surrender his office.

2. The matter having been brought before the council, the Bishop will charge his Vicar General or other priest deputed for that purpose, to prepare a statement of the case in writing, with a transcript of the evidence so far obtained, together with the circumstances which materially affect the case or its establishment.

3. He will designate a proper place, day and hour for the meeting, that too by letter to each of the councilors.

4. He will cite the missionary rector in question by letter to appear at the place designated and on the day for the holding of the council, giving him notice *in extenso* where prudence does not forbid, as in the case of occult crime, of the cause calling for his deposition, and warning the rector to prepare in writing his answer, with the proofs to sustain it, to the charges which in the preparation of the case had been obtained orally from witnesses or were already in writing.

5. The Council having convened on the day and in the place designated, the bishop shall enjoin secrecy upon all matters brought before the Council; shall give notice that the trial is not a judicial proceeding, but designed and conducted for the purpose of ascertaining the truth with all possible care and diligence, so that each councilor may be in a position to form an accurate opinion as to the truth of the facts upon which the cause rests. He will warn them against saying or doing anything in council which might inure to the damage or hardship of themselves or others, especially that they give no occasion for a suit for libel or other suits before the civil courts.

6. The written statement of the case shall be read before the Council by the official of the Bishop, who will answer all questions put to him by the President or by the others through the President for a better understanding of the case.

7. Then shall the Missionary Rector be introduced unto the Council, who will read his prepared answer, and will likewise answer questions; he shall, however, have a perfect right to bring forward, within the time to be fixed by the Council, whatever may serve to his defense.

8. If it should happen that the rector in question should refuse to appear, he shall be summoned a second time by letter and a reasonable time given him to appear; should he fail then to appear on the day named, unless lawfully detained, he shall be condemned as contumacious.

9. After all this has been done the councilors shall hold their deliberations, and if the majority of the councilors judge the cause proved, each councilor shall prepare his opinion in writing with his reasons therefor; the opinions shall then be compared, the acts of the Council shall be arranged by the Bishop's official, shall be subscribed by the President in the name of the Council, and together with the opinions of each shall be submitted to the Bishop in *extenso*.

10. Should a further and fuller investigation be deemed proper or necessary, witnesses shall be called on the same day or on any other appointed for reassembling of the Council, the missionary rector having likewise the right of being heard in regard to the witnesses he desires to summon.

11. Each witness for the prosecution shall be examined apart and with care by the President, and by the others through the President, and in the absence of the missionary record. No oath shall be required, but should the witness not refuse and offer to testify under oath if opportunity be given, a note of this declarat on and disposition shall be made in the acts.

12. Should the witnesses agree in their testimony, and should the Council deem it prudent, the testimony shall be repeated before the missionary rector, who may himself interrogate the witness through the President.

13. The witnesses for the defense shall be examined as the witnesses for the prosecution.

14 They will afterward deliberate as provided in No. 9.

15. Should the witnesses refuse or be unable to be present at the Council, or their testimony leave the case doubtful, two members of the Council at least shall be deputed, who by visiting the absent witnesses or the localities, or searching for light upon their doubts in any way possible, will make report of their investigation to the Council, so that no way may be left untried to obtain moral certainty of the truth, before sentence is pronounced.

16. All records of the Council shall be carefully preserved in the Episcopal Court, so that they may be readily reached in the event of an appeal.

17. If, however, it should happen that an appeal from the sentence in the Episcopal Court is taken to that of the Archbishop the Metropolitan will proceed in the same manner in hearing and deciding the cause.

Given in Rome from the office of the above sacred congregation this 20th of July, 1878.

JOHN CARD. SIMEONI, Prefect.
JOHN BAPT. AGNOZZI, Secretary.

CHEATING THE GALLOWS.

Another Attempt to Save the Mollie Maguire Murderers.

HARRISBURG, November 26.—An application was filed yesterday in the Board of Pardon Department for a rehearing in the Jack Kehoe case, and the Board will, at its meeting on December 3d, decide whether it will agree to act favorably upon the petition. Should the case be re-opened it would no doubt lead to a withdrawal of the death warrant, as the succeeding regular meeting of the Board would not be held until after the time set for the hanging of the Mollie Maguire Kehoe, and his counsel have strong hopes that if the condemned is not hanged during Hartranft's administration he will escape the gallows. Applications were also filed yesterday for the commutation of the death sentences of Martin Birgen of Schuylkill county, and James McDonnell of Carbon, to imprisonment for life. Birgen murdered Patrick Burns in 1876, and McDonnell murdered George K. Smith in 1862.

STRIKING A NEW VEIN.

Puzzling Questions and Cash for Answers to Them.

The *World* offers liberal cash prizes to competitors in a novel game of questions which it publishes; the persons sending the greatest number of correct answers to receive the first prize of fifty dollars in gold. Other prizes will be awarded in proportion to the number of correct answers. In case there should be a tie, as between the persons entitled either to the first prize of fifty dollars or to the second prize of twenty-five dollars, this fact will be announced and the award decided by submitting twenty additional questions, to be competed for only by the contesting claimants. Here are some of the questions which will serve as specimens of the hundred to which answers are invited:

21. Now that Halifax is a leading feature in the daily news, why has its name been used as a synonym for the place of eternal punishment?

22. What famous American once said: "His doxy is always orthdoxy; heterodoxy is confined to his opponents," and was the saying original? If not from whom did he take it?

23. Why is it thought to be ill-luck to spill salt at table between two persons, and whence comes the notion that ill-luck thus invited may be conjured away by throwing salt over the left shoulder?

26. In what verse of Scripture are the labors and life of man likened to the web of a spider?

27. With whom did the idea originate, which is popularly credited to Abraham Lincoln, that if General Grant was a drunkard it would be a good thing to supply other commanders with his particular brand of whiskey?

29. Who wrote the song beginning "I'll hang my harp on the willow tree?"

30 How did Job's turkey come to be a symbol of poverty?

31. What connection can be established between the history of Virginia and the Bulgarian massacres?

33. Where and when was the first book printed in the New World, and by whom?

34. Who was it called the next world "A great Perhaps?"

35. What is the origin of the phrase "He will never set the river on fire?"

36. An American public man once refused to subscribe to the building of a College Hall of Elocution on the ground that the curse of America was "the gift of the gab." Whence do we get this phrase?

37. What is the family motto of which Sir Walter Scott tells us that it "moralizes two meanings in one word?"

38. What wise and holy man was it who advises us to withstand the beginnings of evil?

39. Can you make a couplet to which two contrary meanings may be given by changing the order of the words without changing the words? If you can, do it.

40. Who was it said that if he were to be talked to death he would choose to be talked to death in Italian?

A Lone Woman.

[Arkansas Gazette.]

Yesterday evening passers-by noticed a woman standing on the corner of Main and Fourth streets. She wore an old sun bonnet, and her dress indicated adversity. A gentleman, moved by the spirit of charity, approached her and asked:

"Are you alone?"

"Yes."

"In distress?"

"Yes."

"Have you applied to the authorities?"

"Yes."

"Won't they help you?"

"The chief of police says he will do all he can to assist me."

"Have you a family?"

"Yes."

"Where?"

"Texas."

"How long have you been in Little Rock?"

"Got here this afternoon."

"What is the nature of your distress?"

"Why, a confounded fellow down in Texas fooled my daughter, stole my mule and came to this town. I don't mind his fooling 'Riah so much, but the thought that he's got that mule goes through me like a darnin' needle."

The man let a nickel fall back into his pocket and strolled away.

The Decline in Prices.

[Turner Falls Reporter.]

He had broken his promise to marry the girl, and her father wanted a money consideration to help heal a wounded heart. The young man said he would consider a reasonable proposition. "Well, then," said the irate father, who was seeking justice for his daughter, "Young man how does a dollar and a half strike you?"

It is Easy Enough

to get a set of teeth. The main thing is to have the old teeth and roots extracted. No one will believe until they have "been there" that it is possible to extract teeth without pain, but it is a positive fact that Dr. Quincy A. Scott extracts teeth every day without a particle of pain or danger, and while his patients are pleasantly dreaming. Call at 278 Penn avenue and be convinced.

Farmers Attention.

The attention of farmers is directed to the Agricultural establishmant of A. B. Smith & Co., 41 Federal street, Allegheny, where they can procure implements that will meet every requirements. This firm do not aim not only to have a great variety of implements, but also those that will do the work well, and stand great tear and wear. Their terms also are low, and farmers need never complain about prices. The firm also pay much time to repairing, and are prepaired to mend all makes of implements, whether of their own manufacture or of other firms.

LAST June a coal dealer of respectability and prominence, W. S. Campbell, doing business in New Orleans, invested ten dollars in the purchase from M. A. Dauphin, (P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,) of a ticket in the Extraordinary Semi annual Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, and drew $100,000. The next drawing takes place on December 10th, and the scheme presented by the Company is so attractive that it is not unlikely some one of our readers will win the grand prize, after he resolves that he who ventures nothing wins nothing, and believing that Generals G. T. Beauregard of Louisiana, and Jubal A. Early of Virginia, are honest men, and that the distribution under their sole care is an honest one. wW

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 15 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penna. R. R.....	32¾	33	3,419
Reading.....	13¾	12¾	6,275
Pitts., Titus. & Buf..	5¾	5¾	225
Lehigh Valley.....	36¾	36¾	160
United Cos. of N. J..129		130	....
Central Trans.....	42	42¼	....
Allegheny Val.7-30s..107		108	....
Pitts., Cin. & St. L..	95	96	....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Gold weak at 100⅛. Carrying rates 1@2½ per cent. Borrowing rates flat. Governments strong and higher. Railroad bonds generally firm. State securities steady.

The stock market to-day exhibited considerable weakness for coal shares, which declined 1¾ per cent. for New Jersey Central, 1⅞ for Morris & Essex and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 4¼ per cent. for Delaware & Hudson. This weakness was due to differences existing among the Coal Companies, and to the announcement of a lower schedule of prices for coal by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. In final dealings, however, these shares showed a recovery from the lowest point of ¼@½ per cent. The general market was firm, and closed at about best figures of the day.

Transactions aggregated 185,000 shares, of which 26,000 were Lake Shore, 33,000 Northwest common, 8,000 preferred, 10,000 St. Paul common, 8,000 preferred, 53,000 Lackawanna, 3,000 New Jersey Central, 9,000 Delaware & Hudson, 6,000 Morris & Essex, 15,000 Western Union and 3,000, Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Close—Money market easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $389,000. Customs receipts $362,000. Clearings $9,700,000. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills quiet at 481½; sight exchange on New York 486.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81..109	New 4½s 105¼
5 20s '65, new..103¾	New 4 per cts..100¼
5-20s '67.....106¼	10-40s.....107¾
5-20s '68.....109¼	10-40s coup....107¾
New 5s.....106¼	Currency 6s.....122

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old. 31¾	Virginia, old.. 25
Tennessee, new 31¾	Missouri 6s.....106
Virginia, new.. 25	

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel..... 94⅝	C., C., C. & I.. 33¾
Quicksilver.... 10	N. J. Central.. 29¼
Do. pref..... 33¾	Rock Island...117⅜
Pacific Mail... 15¾	St. Paul..... 34⅝
Mariposa..... 3¼	Do. pref..... 70½
Do. pref..... 2¼	Wabash 20⅞
dams Ex....105	Ft. Wayne.... 99¾
Fargo Ex..... 98	Terre Haute..... 2
American Ex... 49¼	Do. pref..... 5
U. S. Express.. 47¼	C. & A..... 78½
N. Y. Central..111⅝	Do. pref.....102
Erie 18¾	O. & M 7½
Do. pref..... 30	Del. & Lack.... 46¾
Harlem 140	A. & P. Tel.... 28⅛
Michigan Cent. 68¾	Mo. Pacific..... 1¼
Panama.....122	B. & Q.....119
Union Pacific.. 60	H. & St. Jos.. 14½
Lake Shore.... 69¾	Do. pref..... 38½
Illinois Central. 77½	Cent. Ar. (t.... 107½
C. & P.... ..... 81¾	Union 107¾
N. W. C..... 47	Land Grant.....106¾
Do. pref..... 76¾	Sinking Fund..103¼

NOTE—No markets to-morrow.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, November 27.—Consols, for money, 96 1-16; Illinois Central, 80; Pennsylvania Central, 33½; Reading, 13½; Erie, 19¾; preferred, 32; 5 20s of '67, 108⅝; 10-40s, 109¾; new 5s, 108¾; 4½s, 106¾. Refined petroleum 8¾d.

PARIS, November 27.—Rentes, 112f 20c.

LIVERPOOL, November 27.—Cotton tending down at 5 7-16@5⅝d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 6,500 bales. Breadstuffs firm; red western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 7s 9d@9s 6d; do. winter, 8s 10d@9s 1d. Corn—new western mixed, 2s 8d@2s 8½. Fine American cheese 47s. Bacon—long clear, 26s 6d; do. short clear 28s 6d.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, November 27, 1878.

There was a very good business transacted to-day in the articles that are always in demand on the near approach of holidays, notwithstanding the continued wet weather. The prices realized were not high, as the stock was very large and fully equal to the demand. A smashing business was done in poultry at fair prices until late in the day. Some dealers had overestimated what their sales would reach, and the closing hours of the day found them with a fairly large stock on hand, so much so that dressed turkeys sold for eight cents.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Eggs were in large demand to-day, but the stock was scarce and prices very firm. The demand for choice roll butter is improving and higher prices are predicted soon. Poultry, game and fowl are in excellent demand on account of Thanksgiving Day. The supply is very liberal and prices consequently are not as high as was anticipated. Cheese continues in fair demand. Receipts of apples are liberal and the demand for good fruit improving. In potatoes the demand is fair for choice stock, especially peachblows and early rose. Receipts of sweet potatoes are heavy with prices tending downward. Seeds are offering freely at easy prices.

APPLES—Choice, $1 50@1 75; cooking, $1 25@1 50; small and inferior, 75c@$1 00.

APPLE BUTTER—Per gallon 35@40c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 85@2 00; medium $1 70@1 75; mixed $1 40@1 60.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 14@16c; choice solid, 10@13c; medium grades 8@10c; grease, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 8¾@9c jobbing; 8¼@8½c, wholesale.

CIDER—Choice $3 00@3 50 per bbl; crab apple $5 00@7 00.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey, per bushel, $2 00@2 50; do per bbl, $6 00@8 00; Sackett, Bell & Boyle per bbl, $10 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 23@24c per dozen, pickled, 16@17c.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic; in glass caps, 16@18c; strained 10@12c; New York State in neat 25-lb or 12 comb glass cups, per lb, 13@15c; new domestic 15c.

NUTS—Hickory, 90c@$1 00 per bush; chestnuts $4 00@5 00 per bush; shellbarks $1 75@2 00; walnuts 40@50c.

ONIONS—$1 50 per bbl.

POTATOES—Peerless and Early Rose from store 65@70c; prime peach blows 70@75c. On track, Peerless and Early Rose, 60@65c; peach blows 65@68c. Sweets—Jerseys $2 50@2 75; Southern $1 50; Baltimores $1 75@2 00.

POULTRY—Young chickens 30@35c per pair; ducks 35@40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@9c. Dressed chickens, per lb, 9@10c; ducks 10@12c; turkeys 10@12c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $3 75@4 00; timothy $1 30@1 40; mammoth clover seed $4 50@5 00; flax $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

There is not much doing in wheat and prices are firmer. Corn is arriving fairly and supplies are sufficient to meet all demands. Oats are fairly active, with liberal supplies on hand. Flour is firmer and active,

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Prime red and amber 98c@$1 00 medium red winter 93@95c.

Corn—Shelled, prime yellow Pennsylvania 44@45c; high mixed 42@43c; ear, prime yellow 45@46c; mixed 42@44c; new ear 38@40c.

Oats—Prime white 25@26c; mixed 23@24c.

Barley—Spring 75c@$1 00; fall 95c@$1 05.

Rye—55@57c ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin $4 50@4 75; Minnesota extra $5 00@5 25; choice amber and white wheat $5 00@5 25; prime red winter do. $4 75@5 00; fancy St. Louis $5 75@7 25; fancy patents $7 25@8 25; rye $3 25@3 75; buckwheat $2 25@2 50 ₱ cwt.

CORNMEAL—55@60c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 75 ₱ barrel; $2 50 ₱ keg.

HAY—From wagon, $8 00@10 00 ₱ ton; baled on track, $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, $12 00@13 00; seconds do, $13 00@14 00; middlings, white, $19 00@20 00; chopped feed, $17 00@19 00; corn meal, per ton, $19 00@20 00.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

In the grocery line both coffees and sugars are weak. Other articles in the grocery line remain unchanged. The provision market continues demoralized.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 20c; choice Rio, 19c; prime Rio, 18c; good rio, 17c; ordinary Rio, 16; Java, 25½@27½c.

Soaps—Blue India ₱ box $3 39; Irish soap $3 80; S. S. Star soap ₱ box $6 65; Babbitt's best ₱ box, $6 50; do New York city per box $5 25; Extra olive do $5 00; German motled do 5¾c; California ₱ box $4 00.

Soda—Bi-carb in kegs 3¾@4c; do assorted papers 5½c; do assorted ¼ papers 6c; sol soda in kegs 2c.

Candles—Star full weight 12½c; stearine 10½c; mould 12½c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 18@20c; Rio, in bulk, 17@19½c; Java, in papers, 28@30c; Java, in bulk, 27@29c.

Teas—Young Hyson, 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35@$1 00; Imperial, 30@80c; Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchhong, 25c.

Syprups—Choice maple, flavored, 46c; prime maple, flavored, 45c; choice sugar 48c; prime sugar, 45c; good sugar, 38c; good molasses, 42c; black molasses, 28c; choice N O molasses, 45c; prime, N. O. molasses, 43c.

Sugars—Standard A, 9¼c; Off. A, 8¾c; extra white C, 8¾c; refined yellows, 7@8c; molasses do, 6½@7c; cut loaf, 10¾@10¼c; crushed, 10¼c; powdered, 10¼c; granulated, 9¾c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 7c; prime 6½@6¾c; Rangoon 6¼cc.

Starch—Gloss 6½@8c; corn starch 7½@8¾c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 18@20c; caesia 28@32c; nutmegs 90c; pepper 15@16c.

Provisions—Revised quotations are as follows: Hams, s. c., 18 to 23 lbs, 7¾c; hams, 14 to 18 lbs, 8c; hams, extra, 10 to 14 lbs, 8¾c; shoulders, s. c., 5¼c; breakfast bacon, 7¾c; dried beef, 9½@13c; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 4¾c; B short rib sides, do. 5¾c; B clear sides, do. 6c; mess pork, new, $8 75; mess pork, old, $7 75 in barrel; lard, p. l. in tierces 6¼c; refined for summer use in tierces 7¼c; do, in half barrels, 6¾c; do buckets 7¼c; do in 3 lb pails, 9c; do 5 lb pails 8¾c; do, 10-lb pails, 8¼c. Ham sausage, 7c; pigs feet in kegs, $1 90; do half bbls, $3 80.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 25; raspberries, do, $1 30; straw berries, do, $1 10@1 15; gooseberries, do, $1 25; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 10; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 20@2 40; tomatoes, do, $1 00@1 10; corn, do, $1 10@1 50. Pickles, bbls, $6 65; half do, $4 00.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb, 50@45c; mixed, 45@45c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No. 2 large mackerel, $12; No. 3 large mackerel, $10; No. 3 medium mackerel, $7; No. 3 small mackerel, $5; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7; round shore do, $5; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4; lake pickerel, $2@3; lake herring, $2 25; George's codfish, $5; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4; medium do, $4; boneless codfish, $5; boneless hake, $3 50; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 8c, No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herrings, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '78.

OILS—Extra lard oil (winter strained), 59@61c; No. d do, 57@58c; No. 2 do, 49@51c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residnum, $5; common do, $4; sperm signal, 59c; white miners' oil, 55@57c; yellow do, 54@56c. Benzine, 8c. Carbon 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 75 London layers, $2 20@2 50; Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $3 75 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins 6¼c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 13c. Dates, 7¼c ₱ lb. Currants, 4½@5¼c. Citron, 20c. Prunes, 7c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c, do Ivica, 20c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@17c. Sicily filberts, 14c. Smyrna figs, new, 15c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 10@20c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ bbl., $8 50@10 00. Lemons—Malaga, $5 50. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ₱ M.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6½c.

VINEGAR—Prime country per gallon, 10@13c; wine vinegar, 23@24c; city manufactured 10@15c.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do. mahogany, 54@55c; do. dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 45@75c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoke, 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, November 27, 1878.

Crude fluctuated considerably to-day, prices ruling lower. Refined dull.

CRUDE.

United, 92¼@91¾c; shipments, $1 14¾.

REFINED.

New York, 9c; Philadelphia, 8¾c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b. 8½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—NOVEMBER 27.—Cotton quiet and steady at 9 5 16@9 9-16c; futures quiet. Flour quiet; receipts of 15,000 barrels; superfine State and western $3 40@3 80; common to good extra $3 85@4 10; good to choice $4 15@4 50; white wheat extra $4 55@5 25, extra Ohio $3 90@5 00; St. Louis $3 90@5 75; Minnesota patent process $5 95@8 50. Wheat quiet but steady; receipts, 302,800 bushels; ungraded spring 82c@$1 00; No. 3 spring 90@93c; No. 2 spring $1 00; ungraded red $1 05@1 09; No. 2 red $1 09¾@1 10¼; No. 1 red $1 10@1 10¾; ungraded amber $1 07@1 10½; No. 2 amber $1 05@1 06¼; ungraded white $1 08@1 12; No. 1 white, sales of 1,200 bushels at $1 10@1 11; extra white, sales of 1,200 bushels at $1 11¼@1 12¾. Rye firm; No. 2 western 58c. Barley dull and unchanged. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer; receipts, 150,000 bushels; ungraded 46¾@47c; No. 3, 41¼@42c; No. 2, 46⅞@47¾c; round yellow 61@63c. Oats quiet; receipts, 40,000 bushels; No. 3, 29¼c; No. 2, 30c; No. 1, 31c; mixed western 29@31c; white western 31@31c. Hops dull and nominal. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet; Carolina 5½@6¾c; Louisiana 5¾@6¼c. Petroleum quiet but steady; United 93½@95¾c, crude 5¼c; refined 9c. Tallow firm 6¼@6⅝c. Rosin steady at $1 35. Turpentine dull at 29½c. Eggs steady; western 23½@24½c. Pork quiet but steady; mess $7 36@7 65. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady; long clear middles $4 50; short clear $4 97½. Lard steady; prime steam $6 05@6 10. Butter steady; western 6@27c. Cheese quiet; western 2@8¾c. Whisky dull; $1 06 bid, $1 06½ asked. Leather steady; hemlock sole Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weight 20@22½c. Wool firm; domestic fleeces 28@42c; pulled 18@36c; unwashed 10@26c.

Chicago—NOVEMBER 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, fair demand and generally unchanged but some sales rather higher; No. 2 red winter 88¼@88⅝c; No. 2 Chicago 83@83¼c cash; 83¾c December; 84@84⅛c January; No. 3 69¼@70¼c; rejected 56@56½c. Corn—Demand fair but holders are firm and a shade higher; 31½c cash and December; 31¾c January; rejected 28c. Oats quiet but steady and a shade higher at 20c bid cash; 19⅞@20c December; 20¾c January; rejected 17½c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley in good demand and prices a shade higher, closing steady; sales at $1 00; closed at 98c; extra No. 3, 44@55c. Pork fairly active and a shade higher at $6 55 cash; December $6 95; $6 97½ January. Lard fairly active, and a shade higher at $5 72½@5 75 cash and December; $5 82@5 85 January. Bulk-meats firmer at $2 80, $4 05@4 10. Whisky in good demand at full prices at $1 06. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 6¾ asked. Receipts—Flour, 17,000 barrels; wheat, 189,000 bushels; corn, 155,000 bushels; oats, 47,000 bushels; rye, 9,500 bushels; barley, 23,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 16,000 barrels; wheat 107,500 bushels; corn, 86,000 bushels; oats, 500,000 bushels; rye, 4,200 bushels; barley, 17,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat firm; unchanged. Corn stronger. Oats stady unchanged. Pork firmer and advanced 2½. Lard easier and declined 2½.

Philadelphia — NOVEMBER 27.—Flour demand active; superfine $2 50@3 00; extras $3 00@3 50; Minnesota family $4 25@4 75; high grades $6 50@7 75. Rye flour at $3 00. Wheat—downward tendency; No. 2 red $1 06¼@1 06½; amber $1 06@1 07; white $1 07@1 09; No. 2 Chicago 95c. Corn steady; yellow 47c; mixed 45¾c. Oats quiet but steady; white western 30@32c; mixed western 28@30c. Rye quiet; western 54c bid. Provisions dull; mess pork $8 25@9 25. Beef—India mess $19 00@19 50. Hams—smoked, 7½@8¼c; pickled 6¼@7c; green, 5c. Lard dull; prime steam, $6 25. Butter quiet; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra 21@23c; Western Reserve 18@20c. Eggs—western 25c. Cheese—western 7@8¾c. Petroleum weak; refined 8¼@8¾c; crude 7¾c. Receipts—Flour, 3 6 0 barrels; wheat, 43,000 bushels; corn, 36,000 bushels; oats, 9,000 bushels; rye, 700 bushels; barley 12,000 bushels.

Milwaukee—NOVEMBER 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; market opened and advanced ½c, and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard 95c; No. 1 Milwaukee 86¼c; No. 2 Milwaukee 82¾c; November 82¾c; December 83¾c; January 84¼c; No. 3, 69c; No. 4, 62c; rejected 56c. Corn nominally unchanged; No. 2, 31¼c. Oats quiet and firmer; No. 2, 20¼c. Rye nominal; No 1 44c. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2 spring 86½c; January 88c. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork—old $6 50; new $8 00. Lard—prime steam $5 70. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 7c. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 128,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 barrels; wheat, 36,000 bushels.

Cincinnati — NOVEMBER 27.—Cotton easier 8¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady at 85@95c; receipts, 12,000 bushels; shipments, 8,000 bushels. Corn steady and in fair demand at 32@33c cash; 33c seller December. Oats quiet and steady at 22@25c. Rye quiet and firm at 49@50c. Barley—fair demand for better grades, which are scarce; No 2 fall $1 05@1 10. Pork—Demand good at $8 00 bid cash; sales at $8 00 all the year. Lard quiet; steam, $5 75; kettle nominal. Bulkmeats at $2 80, $3 80@4 00. Boxed meats quiet; sales of short rib $4 10. Bacon quiet and firm at $5 00, $4 25@4 50. Whisky dull at $1 05. Butter dull and unchanged. Linseed oil firm at 58@59c.

Boston — NOVEMBER 27.— Flour steady; western superfine $3 00@3 25; common extras $3 75@4 25; Wisconsin extras $4 00@5 00; Minnesota do $4 50@5 75; winter wheats Ohio and Michigan $4 75@5 25; Illinois and Indiana $5 00@5 75; St. Louis $5 00@6 00. Corn steady; old mixed and yellow 51@53c; steamer 49@50c; new 48@51c. Oats—demand fair and market firm; No. 1 and extra white 38@40c; No. 2 white 33¾@34c; mixed 32@33c. Rye 63@65c. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 barrels; corn 25,000 bushels; wheat, 7,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,500 barrels; corn, 36,000 bushels.

Louisville—NOVEMBER 27.—Cotton quiet at 8¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; red 90c; amber and white 93c. Corn quiet; white 36c; mixed 34c. Oats quiet and steady; white 24c; mixed, 23c. Rye dull at 53c. Hay dull at $9 00@9 50. Pork quiet but firm at $8 00@8 25. Lard steady; choice leaf in tierce 6¼c; kegs 7½c. Bulkmeats quiet at $2 75, $2 87½, $3 90; $4 00, $4 12½@4 25. Bacon scarce; shoulders at $3 00; clear rib none; clear none; sugar cured hams none. Whisky steady at $1 05. Manufactured tobacco unchanged.

Toledo—NOVEMBER 27.—Wheat quiet; amber Michigan, spot 96@96¼c; December 94½c; January 94⅞@95c; No. 2 red winter spot and November 92c asked, 1½c bid; sales December 94½c; January 94¾@95c. Corn quiet; high mixed 32½c; new No. 2 33½c; new 32½c. Oats dull. No. 2 23½c. Receipts—Wheat, 33,000 bushels; corn, 34,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 39,000 bushels; corn, 15,000 bushels.

Dry Goods

NEW YORK, November 27.—The Market presents no new features. Business quiet in all departments. Agents are making fair deliveries of light weight woolens to the clothing trade, but heavy woolens quiet. Cotton goods dull and unchanged. Prints moving slowly and ginghams unsettled. Foreign goods quiet.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

To avoid imposition, purchasers of Waltham watches will observe that every genuine watch, whether gold or silver, bears our trade-mark on both case and movement.

Gold cases are stamped "A. W. Co.," and guarantee certificates accompany them. Silver cases are stamped "Am. Watch Co., Waltham, Mass., *Sterling Silver*," and are accompanied by guarantee certificates, signed E. E. Robbins, Treasurer. The name "Waltham" is plainly engraved upon all movements, irrespective of other distinguishing marks.

This caution is rendered necessary by reason of the fact that our cases are frequently separated from our movements and put upon worthless movements of other makers, and vice versa, thus cheating the purchaser of the guarantee of the watches and vitiating our guarantee, which is intended to cover only our complete watches